SATURDAY NIGHT

WILL OUR DOLLAR STAY ON TOP?

St. James Street: Where Big Gambles Paid Off
by Leonard L. Knott

ARTHRITIS RESEARCH: BLOCKING THE CRIPPLE THREAT

MAY 10, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 31

OTTAWA TULIP TIME

You've got a date

WITH TENDERNESS

Green Giant Peas

BRAND

Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario. Also packers of Niblets Brand Whole Kernel Corn and Del Maiz Brand Cream Style Corn.

Your florist doesn't sell this kind of tenderness. But your grocer does. You get it in every can of Green Giant Brand peas "picked and packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor." How about lifting the lid on tenderness tonight?

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 31 Whole No. 3079

CONTENTS

FEATURES

TRADE WORRIES AGAIN ..... Michael Barkway 2
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK ENDS ..... B. K. Sandwell 4
WILL OUR DOLLAR STAY ON TOP? ..... Michael Barkway 11
TIME FOR DRIVERS TO GROW UP ..... Kim McIlroy 12
DO WE TALK "CANADIAN"? ..... F. E. L. Priestley 13
LOTS OF ROOM FOR WOMEN IN INSURANCE ..... Hal Tracey 14
ST. JAMES STREET: WHERE BIG GAMBLES PAID OFF ..... Leonard L. Knott 15
ARTHRITIS RESEARCH: BLOCKING THE CRIPPLE THREAT ..... Kerr Mackay 16
RUSSIANS FEEL PINCH OF COLD WAR, TOO ..... Edward Crankshaw 18
NOW A TORY "REBELLION" ..... Philip Vernon 19
MORE CANADIANS AT CANADA'S TRADE FAIR ..... P. M. Richards 27
TOO MUCH FOR ICAO ..... Frank Lowe 29
WHY BABIES DIE ..... Helen Claire Howes 37
MODERN AND RENAISSANCE ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 39

DEPARTMENTS

Books 24
Business 15
Crosswords 21
Editorials 6
Films 34
Lighter Side 39
United Kingdom 18-a
Ottawa View 2
World Affairs 18
World of Women 14

BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Today's Canadians aren't the only ones who have seen strange sights in the skies, says R. S. LAMBERT. Eerie flickering lights and odd flying objects have been sighted for hundreds of years . . . Life insurance companies in this country do a tremendous foreign business, and build up goodwill for Canada in other lands, says HAL TRACEY . . . Dr. NORMAN MACKENZIE, University of British Columbia President, takes a hand in the current controversy over education. He re-examines statements by U of T's Dr. Sidney Smith, and paints a somewhat brighter picture . . . ARTHUR LOWER describes a trip by lake freighter from Fort William to Kingston, paying tribute to the skill and resourcefulness of our inland sailors . . . The story behind the success of top-ranking writer Germaine Guèvremont, interpreter of French-Canada, is told by ISABEL LEBOURDAIS . . . FRANCIS ROBINSON tells of the huge task of getting the Metropolitan Opera on the road for a tour. The Met will play Toronto later this month . . . MARGARET NESS discusses Frances Hyland's rise to fame in the theatre—from Regina to being a West End London star.

COVER: Holland is generally considered to be the home of the tulip, but in the opinion of one expert from the Netherlands, Ottawa's annual tulip display surpasses anything seen in Holland. Each year about 16,000 new bulbs arrive, a continuing gift from Queen Juliana of Holland, who recently revisited her wartime home. Eventually the whole of Ottawa will blaze with tulips (about 500,000 will bloom this spring). Former "Miss Civil Service", Verna Rousseau, of Cornwall, Ont., a secretary in the Trade Department, makes a pretty picture with the beautiful blossoms for background.—*Photo by Malak.*

EDITOR EMERITUS B. K. Sandwell
EDITOR R. A. Farquharson
MANAGING EDITOR John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign)
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Hal Tracey, Michael Young
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Peter Donovan (London), Paul Duval, Marjorie Thompson Flint, R. L. Hoadley (New York), Mary Lowrey Ross
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary), Marjorie Budd (Editorial Assistant)
Lloyd M. Hodgkinson ..... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff — to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
Birks Building, Montreal, Canada

Editorial and Advertising Offices
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.
John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard ..... Director of Production
VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 48, 6399 Wilshire Blvd., LONDON, England, 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

Helping

with heart and hand

. . . friend of the friendless
for 70 years in Canada

No one in need has ever turned in vain to The Salvation Army. To the starved and broken in body and spirit, The Army's understanding heart and human touch bring help and healing. Today, this great work of human salvage calls for an enlargement and strengthening of The Army's services. The Army relies confidently on YOUR dollars to make this expansion possible in its 70th Anniversary Year.

70 YEARS IN CANADA

Give . . . from the heart!

5-2

THE
Salvation Army
RED SHIELD APPEAL

"I put away my hard-earned money"

This young bank depositor recently wrote to his bank manager:

"I made a goal of $1,000 for this year. It is two years since I opened the account with two dollars. I owe thanks to you that I put away my hard-earned money where it will benefit me . . . I do not wish to touch it for the time being."

Building up a bank account means work and sacrifice. But Canadians know the value of having savings handy in time of opportunity or need: they maintain 7½ million savings accounts in the chartered banks—almost twice as many as ten years ago. At the same time bank staffs have almost doubled. That, and higher wages, have increased bank payrolls almost three times.

More people use the banks, more people work for the banks than ever before.

This advertisement, based on an actual letter, is presented here by

THE BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

OTTAWA VIEW

TRADE WORRIES AGAIN

by Michael Barkway

THE Canadian Government showed no lack of ingenuity in its proposals for getting Britain to take some of our meat surpluses. Nor, I imagine, was there any lack of skill in the way they were presented. Luke Pearsall, who expounded them, is director of the Department of Agriculture's marketing service and a very experienced and persuasive official. With him were others including Mitchell Sharp, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. The main danger was that the plan might prove too ingenious to be practicable.

It involved four countries—or, at the best, five—and some highly tricky calculations about prices and quantities and qualities of meat. But the essence of the idea was simple. The U.S. has room (if not a pressing need) for some imported meat. It can't take Canada's this year because of foot-and-mouth disease. Britain cannot take Canada's because it cannot pay for it. But why, said Canada, shouldn't we switch supplies and markets within the Commonwealth?

Let Canadian meat go to Britain instead of New Zealand and/or Australian meat; and let New Zealand and Australian meat be sold in the U.S. The sterling pool would earn as many dollars; New Zealand, and possibly Australia, would get a foothold in the U.S. market; Britain would get prime Western beef of better quality than most New Zealand beef; and Canada would get paid for its otherwise unsaleable beef.

(In most years Australia is a greater supplier of beef than New Zealand, but this year its exportable surplus is small because of drought and high home demand.)

Pearsall and Sharp and their colleagues were getting on quite well in London when Agriculture Minister James G. Gardiner dropped a casual hint about the talks in a speech to the Ottawa Rotary Club. Reporters asked for more details, and he gave some. Official Ottawa was horrified at the "premature publicity" which could wreck the whole scheme—they said. The worst effects might have been in Washington, which hadn't been told about the bright idea the boys were working up in London. Until Britain and New Zealand had agreed at least in principle, there wasn't anything to tell Washington. But as soon as the newspaper story broke (in the *Montreal Daily Star*), John English, the Commercial Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, and his colleagues were sent bustling round to explain to the U.S. Government what it was all about.

Nobody wanted Washington to do anything. On the contrary the essential was that Washington should do nothing. If exaggerated ideas got around about the little bit of meat (relative to the U.S. market) we wanted to sell, there might have been attempts to stop any Commonwealth meat getting into the U.S. But if everybody let well alone, the New Zealand Meat Board might make some sales to the American trade which nobody would get excited about, and which couldn't possibly upset the U.S. market: they'd be far too small.

After that there still remained the difficulty of price and quantity. Britain needs as much meat in volume as it would have got from New Zealand. When the ration is as small as it is in Britain, fancy quality won't make up for reduced quantity.

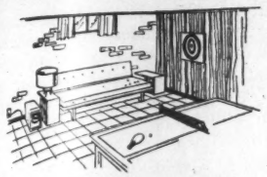
The Government's scheme seemed a very bright idea, and if it went through—which should be decided by the time you read this—it would be a triumph of diplomatic negotiation. But even at the best it could not mean more for Canadian beef raisers than a "stop-loss" arrangement.

Beef Surplus Serious

IN THE long run the beef surplus seemed to Ottawa the most serious problem. It is true that beef cattle can be kept on the ranges during the summer without spoiling, provided the farmers feel confident enough about a future market. But when fall comes, there is a strict limit to the number of animals we can feed. This year's crop of young steers will start competing with the heavy animals for space in the feed lots. There could be a real glut before winter, if the U.S. embargo were not lifted by then. And Ottawa seems now to be taking a more sombre view—probably a more sober one, too—about the chances of getting it lifted this year.

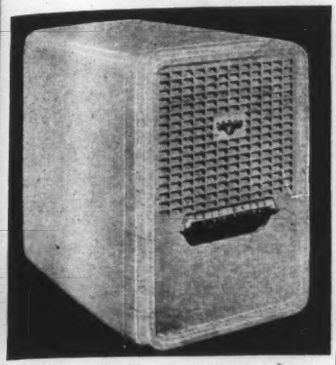
But in the short run, the surplus of pork is more acute. Hogs have to be killed when they're ready for market. Before the end of April, 40 million pounds of surplus pork had been turned into 20 million pounds of canned meat. This was the limit of the canning the Government had agreed to pay for. Cold-storage space was again available, and frozen (but not cured) Wiltshire sides were being put into it. As we get on into mid-summer hog marketings fall off and we start eating pork out of store. But it still seems that we may be left with, perhaps, 25 to 30 million pounds of frozen pork and 20 million pounds of canned pork that we won't know what to do with.

The Department of Agriculture wanted to try to get a deal made on pork as well as beef. But this looked as though it would require something more than ingenuity, because pork doesn't fit into the same pattern at either end. Our exports of it to the



Here's how thousands have stopped rust, mold and mildew . . .

in linen closets, basement playrooms, store rooms, shipping rooms, workshops, warehouses, photographic dark rooms — or any place where moisture is a problem.



18¼" *high*—20½" *long*—11¾" *wide*

Now you can stop moisture damage, too!

You can put a permanent end to your moisture worries the instant you plug in this amazing device. And there's no muss, fuss or messy chemicals to bother with. The Dehumidifier positively controls moisture in any closed area up to 8,000 cubic feet.

Its light weight and convenient hand-holds make it easily portable from room to room — and its smart new styling harmonizes with room furnishings.

For further details, see your Frigidaire Dealer. Or write for free folder to Frigidaire Products of Canada Limited, Leaside (Toronto 17), Ont.

Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications, or discontinue models, without notice.

The Frigidaire Dehumidifier is powered by the Meter-Miser—same thrifty unit used in Frigidaire Refrigerators. Backed by special 5-Year Protection Plan.

Frigidaire
Electric Dehumidifier

STUDY AT HOME FOR A
DEGREE

Not a "correspondence school" diploma, but a fully recognized Degree from London University. Courses available for B.A., B.Sc., B.D., B.Sc.Econ. The personal Wolsey Hall postal-tutorial method has a record of over 12,500 successes. Preliminary tuition from elementary level if necessary. Information from Dept. OS-28

Wolsey Hall

HAMILTON, ONT. EST. 1894

U.S. just balance off with what we buy from there, and Britain doesn't get much of it from the southern Dominions.

GATT and the U. S.

THE resurgence of protectionism in the United States has Ottawa worried, as well as the European countries. Belgium has given notice of retaliatory action against the U.S. for withdrawing tariff concessions made under GATT (Geneva Agreement on Trade and Tariffs). The U.S. increased tariffs on hatter's fur, and Belgium proposed to retaliate on industrial wax. The case isn't so important by itself, but it's a symptom of what looks like a major test of the whole postwar program of tariff reductions.

The American trouble sprang from a section in the Congressional Act of 1951 which renewed the Trade Agreements Act. It virtually invited industries which thought they were being hurt to apply to the U.S. Tariff Commission for increases under the "escape clause" of GATT. A flood of applications came in. In the case of hatter's fur and fur felt, the Commission did withdraw concessions made to Belgium, Italy and Czechoslovakia. About a dozen others are now pending before the Commission. The British Government has just joined in the general cry by sending Washington a formal note expressing its anxiety about these applications.

Only one of the pending cases directly concerns Canada. This is another attempt to get the U.S. tariff raised on ground-fish fillers, an item which covers a good deal of our fish exports from the Maritimes. A similar application was turned down three years ago, but under different procedures.

Where the decision rests with organs of the U.S. Administration, as it does in this case, Ottawa has a good deal of confidence that it will be a reasonable one. The postwar record is pretty good. But the Canadian Government fully sympathizes with the European countries' complaint about the uncertainty over U.S. tariffs; and Canadian fingers are crossed.

Congressional Actions

THE Senate Finance Committee has hearings on two bills which will provide a very good test of the temper of Congress on tariffs and protection. One is the Customs Simplification Bill which Canada has wanted for long years. The other is the infamous Andresen rider to the Defence Production Act which defied all U.S. obligations under GATT and put import quotas on dairy products. The Andresen amendment will lapse on June 30 with the act to which it was attached. The hope is that the Administration can prevent anything as bad being attached to the new Defence Production Act.

It seems in Ottawa that far more is at stake here than any of the individual cases involved. It is a question of whether the allies of the U.S. can be reassured that its postwar policy of tariff reductions and economic cooperation will last. NATO is involved as well as GATT.

Opportunities Missed?

Many valuable investment opportunities are missed simply through failure to look from time to time at what is available in the market.

Our "Review and Securities List" has for many years helped careful investors to avoid this loss. The May issue is now available, and contains a wide selection of over sixty-five Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities among which valuable investment opportunities may be found.

The "List" features the new issue of St. Lawrence Corporation Limited First Mortgage Bonds which is being offered to yield 5%.

A copy of our May
"Review and Securities List"
will be forwarded gladly upon request.

Stock exchange orders executed.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary
London, Eng. Victoria Chicago New York

Government and Corporation Securities

N. L. MacNAMES & COMPANY
LIMITED
Members of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada
19 Melinda Street, Toronto 1, Canada
Telephone EMpire 4-3343

Distilled under the old English Recipe
HOLLOWAY'S
LONDON DRY GIN
DISTILLED IN CANADA

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK ENDS

by B. K. Sandwell

THE UNIVERSITY of Manitoba has had for nine years a post-graduate School of Social Work giving a one-year course. It has been the only course in that subject available in the prairie provinces. It was started after strong representations, and with considerable assistance, from various social-welfare agencies in Manitoba, including the Junior League. Late in March the Board of Governors of the University announced that the course would be discontinued at the end of the present term; and a few weeks later after hearing representations from numerous friends of the School it announced that it would stand by this decision.

It is not difficult to understand, and to sympathize with, the considerations which led the Board to this course, and yet to feel that it was unwise. Such a school should give, and in the great majority of cases does give, a two-year course, and the extension of the Manitoba course to that length was actually under consideration. As a half-size course it was not unnaturally drawing less than the expected number of students, but the small number of students was given as a major reason for its abandonment. Prior to the Massey Report grants it had been receiving direct aid from the Federal Government, which was discontinued when the university began receiving the present much larger but un-earmarked federal contributions. Moreover the staff had been recently expanded, partly, one would assume, in the expectation of the enlargement of the course to two years.

There is a good deal of diversity of opinion among educationists as to the precise academic quality of the whole branch of study embraced in what are usually called Schools of Social Work, but the demand for them among social workers and organizations carrying on social work is vigorous and emphatic. So long as the Manitoba school was not only advocated and defended by Manitoba social agencies but also directly supported by the federal exchequer, its opponents would obviously not have much ground for attacking it in the Board. But when the federal money ceased to be paid to the School of Social Work and went instead into the general fund of the university, there was a natural rush to divide the spoils, and the School's opponents seem to have found their chance.

THE UNIVERSITY is extremely hard up, and the high per student cost of the School, which as has been suggested may have been due to temporary conditions, was used as the convincing argument. So was the statement of the Director that it ought to be expanded to a two-year course; though if the Director had been asked whether it would be better to have a one-year course for a while longer or no course at all he would probably have recommended against closing down.

It is clear that the decision was completely unexpected, from which it follows that the Board can have made no effort to enlist support for the School from other sources when the federal grant ceased to be ear-marked. This is surely an irresponsible attitude for the Governors of a provincial university to adopt regarding a task undertaken after mature deliberation by their predecessors of nine years ago, supported for much of that time by the Federal Government, and now deprived of that support only because the federal grant has been absorbed in a much larger but unallocated grant to the university as a whole. If they

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

A Family Protected is a Family Contented

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

"I fired my executor today... and was he happy!"

"You had me worried," he said, "because frankly I know nothing about administering an estate. What would I do first? How *do* you settle succession duties, and pay other taxes? There must be a dozen ways an expert executor can reduce costs! And how do we even know I'll outlive you?"

Estate management is a full-time business with National Trust. Make sure *your* estate will be managed efficiently and economically. Name National Trust as your executor.

National Trust COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG
EDMONTON CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA

FP-32

Write for This FREE Booklet

It explains the duties and requirements of an Executor and how the fees of an Executor are fixed. It gives you interesting and valuable information, whether your estate is small or large.

Let's get down to the Solid Facts!

Chevrolet Trucks Can Save You Money All Along the Line

A General Motors Value

Look at the facts before you buy. They'll show you how a Chevrolet truck can mean really substantial savings on your hauling or delivery job. And they'll show you why.

In every detail, Chevrolet trucks are designed with the customer's job and payload in mind. Their economical, dependable Valve-in-Head engines, famous for power and stamina, keep fuel consumption low. Sturdy hypoid rear axles, deep channel-type frames, Flexi-Mounted cabs. Recirculating Ball-Steering and other Advance-Design features keep maintenance costs down. Value is built in to stay in — safeguarding your truck investment.

More Canadians buy Chevrolet trucks than any other make. Let the facts lead *you* to Chevrolet trucks for real savings — right from the start and on through the miles. See your Chevrolet truck dealer — talk over your truck needs and see how you can save money all along the line!

Fact No. 1

More Truck for Your Money

In design, in craftsmanship, and in every last detail of their construction, Chevrolet trucks are built to unsurpassed standards of value.

Fact No. 2

Rock-Bottom Operating Costs

Many thousands of truck users have proved that Chevrolet costs the least of all to own and maintain. Valve-in-head economy saves on gas in each of the four great engines, and Chevrolet's 4-way lubrication system keeps oil costs low.

Fact No. 3

Engineered and Built for Your Loads

Chevrolet trucks are engineered to your payload requirements. Frame, axles, springs, body, brakes, and power are part of a well-balanced team that does the job at lowest cost.

Fact No. 4

Lower, Slower Depreciation

Chevrolet trucks consistently bring more money at re-sale or trade-in than any other make of trucks which cost about the same when new. Chevrolet's market value stays *up* because the value stays *in*.

CHEVROLET first in demand in value in sales

ON THE ROAD WITH THE GREATEST PAYLOAD

EDITORIALS

A Steel Wedge—And Not So Thin

THE FACT that it is election year in the United States has to some extent obscured the issue of the seizure of the steel industry. The President's opponents have condemned it as an election dodge: the spokesman for the steel industry himself led public opinion off onto this bypath by terming it "an evil deed . . . to discharge a political debt to the CIO." Others have not paid much attention, because they thought it was "only" an election dodge.

After all, no one could look upon Truman as a potential dictator, embarked upon the process of "taking over" the keys to economic power in the land. He may have been outrageously partisan, even dishonest, in his citing of huge steel profits without mentioning that taxes take two-thirds of them while much of the remainder is going into a tremendous expansion program which strengthens the nation; and in making it appear like a lockout instead of a strike. Or he may, as Bert Andrews of the *Herald-Tribune* suggests, just be kicking up his heels in his newly-gained political freedom.

Nevertheless a real groundswell of alarm gradually spread among thinking Americans as to where such a seizure policy could lead, willy-nilly under a Truman, or by dark design under a would-be dictator. Nothing could have been better calculated to spread this alarm than Truman's off-hand answer to a press conference question as to whether he could seize the press and radio, that "under similar circumstances the President would have to act for whatever was for the best interests of the country."

It didn't take the *New York Times* long to thunder a warning that "Seizure Knows No Limits." "If it is, in one man's opinion, 'for the best interests of the country' to seize steel mills, it would be quite plausible . . . to seize newspapers that questioned the Government's constitutional power to seize . . ."

The *Times* and countless other newspapers, Congressmen and public figures do contest the President's constitutional power to seize the steel industry as he has done. The Senate has voted heavily to cut off funds for government operation of the steel industry. Congress insists that it alone can give the executive authority for such emergency action, and that the President admitted this when he requested such special legislation to permit seizure of the coal industry in 1950.

Just before Judge Pine gave his ruling that the seizure exceeded the constitutional powers of the presidency, Mr. Truman's lawyer "corrected" his earlier claim in court that "the magnitude of the emergency is sufficient to create the power to seize", and that the constitution limits the powers of the legislative and judicial branches but not that of the presidency. With appeal to the Supreme Court, the steel case seems due to become a celebrated one.

Nobody Loves an Umpire

Patron Saint for Canada

THERE IS MUCH to be said for Archbishop Carrington's suggestion, made to the annual church parade of the St. George's Society in Toronto, that Canada ought to adopt a patron saint, but we wonder whether the proposed appropriation of St. John the Baptist in that capacity is exactly tactful. The English-language majority in this Confederation is much given to appropriating symbols which really belong to the French-language section in Quebec.

We have stolen "O Canada", which in its original form was a rallying song for a French-speaking Roman Catholic society dwelling on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and are trying hard to make it into a patriotic song for fishermen of Cornish descent in Newfoundland, Scottish industrialists in Ontario, Ukrainian farmers in Saskatchewan and fruitgrowers from England in British Columbia.

We can, it is true, argue that the Quebeckers gave us an excuse by calling it "O Canada", instead of "O Quebec", but they must occasionally think that we have a good deal of nerve. To do the same thing with the Forerunner and his attendant symbol the lamb, who have for centuries been the peculiar possession of the French of this continent, would be a little too much.

Protestants are in any event in a poor position to appropriate any saint on whom any Roman Catholic group has a prior claim, since Protestants are usually debarred by their belief from making any use of the saintly influence by intercession. The association of England with St. George and of Scotland with St. Andrew is of course a survival from pre-Reformation times, and whether a new association of the same kind can be created in a predominantly Protestant country in the twentieth century is open to some question. The Americans have abstained from making the attempt.

The Jesuit Martyrs are in many ways the most eminently suitable characters for a Canadian national saint, but one of the penalties for the division of Christendom is that Protestants cannot recognize a canonization performed after the division, and have themselves no means of performing one.

Film Awards

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the Canadian Film Awards for 1951 brings up a pressing critical point for some people: are we justified, they ask in congratulating ourselves on our film-making efforts, considering our limited output?

The organizations who sponsor the Awards believe that we are. They also believe that the infant industry needs both publicity and encouragement. These organizations are: the Canadian Association for Adult Education; the Canada Foundation; the Canadian Association of Laboratories and Independent Producers, formed of the commercial studios and the companies who process film both for the independents and for American firms who retain them to print Canadian copies of their films; and the Canadian Film Institute, which has as its objective the building up of a complete library of films made in Canada, for public-subscription use.

The critics maintain that our work cannot stand absolute judgment beside the work of other countries. Whether this is true in bulk, "Royal Journey" by the NFB was a good film by any standards. "Newfoundland Scene" made by Crawley Films and sponsored by Imperial Oil is on its way toward international acclaim, besides being named the "Film of the Year" by the Awards Committee.

That these Awards are needed to encourage the industry there is no question. Criticis of them—and

of the industry, small though it is—are in danger of committing a grave error in judgment. In film-making, as in so many of our other just-blossoming cultural enterprises, there is a present danger in seeing our faults a little too clearly. Insistence on absolute critical standards is a good thing where all creative resources are at hand. But insistence on absolute standards that does not recognize a progressing period of trial and error is simply a deliberate blindness.

CCF and British Columbia

THE CCF PARTY of British Columbia has always been the most socialistic section of the national party, and has from time to time given a good deal of trouble to the more moderate element at Ottawa. Moreover there was a time, a couple of decades ago, when it actually looked as if it might be possible for it to win an election on pure socialism.

British Columbia is a long way west, with a population not disinclined to experiment and very loosely attached to the old, and more or less capitalistic, parties. At any rate the threat of a socialist victory was enough to drive the old parties into one-another's arms in a coalition against socialism which has now broken up; and the BC socialists are now campaigning with a program which is certainly as far to the left as anybody who is not a Communist could desire, and much farther to the left than the present practice of the CCF Government of Saskatchewan.

We find it difficult to believe that the CCF can win, but politics in BC are undeniably unpredictable. If it had a really magnetic figure at its head we should rate its chances somewhat better, but Mr. Harold Winch is not the kind of person who becomes more glamorous the longer the voters know him, and they have known him now for quite a while.

The great difficulty that the party will have to contend against is the fact that British Columbia is notoriously prosperous (it was very far from being so when the party last looked as if it might get into power) and that its prosperity is obviously due to a tremendous influx of outside capital. Voters in all parts of Canada have now got it pretty clearly into their minds that socialism is not a good way of attracting outside capital, and that the domestic financial resources of a socialist community are very difficult to harness for development purposes. When outside capital is hard to come by, and trade and employment are consequently poor, socialism looks like a good remedy; but when capital is pouring in and everybody is "in the money" it seems rather silly to tinker with the economic system. The goose gets killed only when it isn't laying golden eggs fast enough.

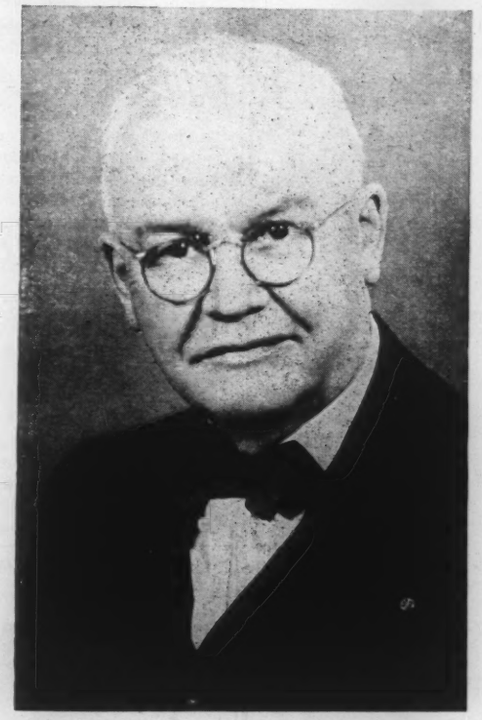
Figuring, no doubt correctly, that it will not get many votes from Roman Catholics, the CCF has also taken a strong stand against aid to sectarian schools. The other parties are hardly likely to let it make much capital out of this, for if they make any deals on this subject they will certainly keep them dark until after the elections, and they may find it possible to avoid making any deals at all. Since both of them can hope for some Roman Catholic support they will not be as outspoken as the CCF.

The socialist promises of all sorts of free welfare services paid for out of the taxes would be more effective with an electorate containing a smaller proportion of taxpayers. Of course the method is to be "a steeply graduated tax on mineral and timber wealth", but only convinced socialists now believe that you can tax mineral and timber wealth *ad lib.* and still have it go on producing.

Dr. McNally Retires

A MILESTONE in Canadian education is being passed with the retirement of Dr. G. Fred McNally from the Chancellorship of the University of Alberta. Now, full of years and honors, he can look back upon an unrivalled career of accomplishment.

Dr. McNally's record is one of great comprehensiveness in his chosen field. For the past six years he saw his University through a period of growing enrollment and expansion; for the eleven years before he had served the State as Alberta's Deputy



DR. G. FRED McNALLY

Minister of Education. In the earlier period two of his chief interests were in the Youth Training program and in the increasing of administrative efficiency in the school system through the process of consolidation. One of the trials and triumphs of his high capacity was the guidance of the school system through the political transformation of the Province from the Farmers' Government to that of the first Social Credit. To his tact and conviction the people of Alberta owe an unpayable debt.

During the later war years Dr. McNally served with that committee of distinguished educators at Ottawa which set up the program for the educational rehabilitation of veterans; a program he later so ably implemented at his own University. His social interests have always been wide in the assisting of community enterprises and those who have benefitted from his academic interest and kindly help are spread across the country. SATURDAY NIGHT extends every good wish to a distinguished Westerner, "Fred" McNally.

Huge Government Expenditures

ONE OF THE MOST salutary results of the 1952 Budget is that it has set a good many Canadians to thinking about the sums we allow or request our various governments to spend for us. The *Winnipeg Free Press* has been pointing out that federal, provincial and municipal governments between them collected a third of the national income. Mr. Ross Thatcher, a retailer from Moose Jaw and always a somewhat unorthodox CCF-er, has been moved to suggest economies by the federal government which have shocked his colleagues.

Mr. James Muir, the president of the Royal Bank, and other financial critics have been talking about the danger that high taxation may become inflationary. We might almost hope for a more general realization that every new request for government action amounts to a decision that the people of this country, or this province, or this municipality prefer to have so much of their money spent for them by their government rather than spending it themselves.

On many projects this is an entirely wise decision. It is a wise decision in the case of defence. The things we have to defend are worth the proportion of personal income we give the government for national defence. It is a wise decision in the case of many things that the provincial or municipal governments provide for the general welfare and which individuals cannot provide for themselves.

But we have a suspicion that some of the things we expect governments to do for us would appear in a different light if there were always a price tag more obviously attached. It is an odd quirk of human thought to suppose that governments provide an exception to the rule that you pay for what you get. The only possible way in which they may be an exception is that too often we pay for rather more than we get from governments, government operations not being at any level a conspicuous example of efficiency.

An Encouraging Trend

IT IS ENCOURAGING, and refreshing too, to find that Americans who come to speak in Canada, are showing a real knowledge of this country. For many long years the favorite subject of so many visitors from south of the border was the miles of undefended border.

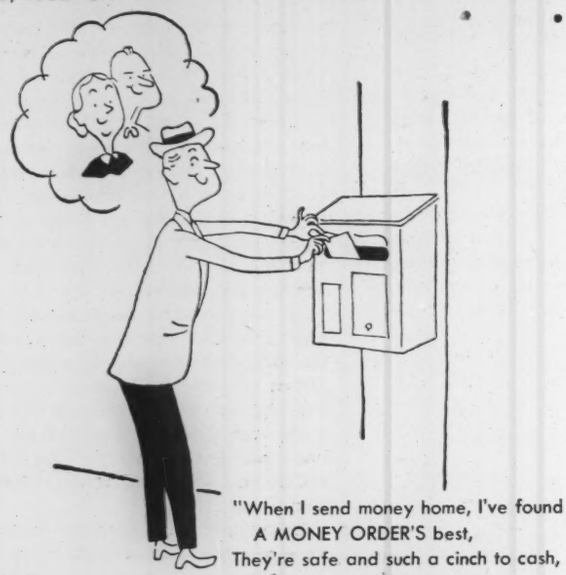
But there was no real grasp shown of what Canada is like, that it had a life, a culture, a history and a development different from that of the United States.

A first-rate example of the American speaker who has a grasp of Canadian affairs was the speech delivered in Montreal during International Week by the Commissioner of the New York State Department of Commerce who spoke before the Kiwanis Club of that city.

Commissioner Harold Keller, a member of the team that works so closely with Governor Thomas E. Dewey, showed a remarkable understanding of this nation. In his address he spoke about Canada's development, its key role as a "strong bridge and an interpreter" in the differences of opinion that occur between Britain and the United States.

In Commissioner Keller's words, "in the world picture Canada carries far more weight than one would guess for the size of its population. Canada is trusted by and understands the mind of Britain as it does the mind of the United States. Canada can say 'no' to Britain and the United States and be listened to . . . Canada can say 'yes' to either country without losing its independence of action." Mr. Keller, who has been with Governor Dewey since his "gang-busting" days also pointed out something which both Canadians and Americans so often forget, and that is that while there is a large American investment in Canada, Canadians invest more in the U.S. on a per capita basis than Americans do in Canada.

Men like Mr. Keller, who give every evidence of having made a study of Canada, are more than welcome when they come to address us. They pay their listeners the compliment of speaking with knowledge.



"When I send money home, I've found
A MONEY ORDER'S best,
They're safe and such a cinch to cash,
Much better than the rest."

Always be sure of fast, courteous service

Bank at

IMPERIAL

"the bank that service built"

"the bank that service built"

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

11-2 •

SOCIAL WORK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

thought that the federal money was being misapplied when it went direct to the School of Social Work (as they evidently think it would now be misapplied if any of it were diverted to that School from the uses to which they propose to put it), they should have closed down the School then and told Ottawa to keep its money. The present policy looks very much like an admission that the past grants were accepted under false pretences.

There can be no doubt that the rapidly expanding activities in the realm of social welfare will, as much in the prairie provinces as anywhere else, continue to call for a rapidly expanding supply of professionally trained workers. It seems unfortunate that there will be no place in Canada, between Vancouver and Toronto, where the requisite professional training can be secured. Of these students in the prairie provinces who would take such a course if it were available near at hand, only a fraction will be able to seek it at such a distance from home; and of these a considerable number are pretty sure to be absorbed on leaving the university by welfare organizations in the province where they have been trained. Yet the prairies, with their racial mixture and their special economic conditions, have a special need of trained workers familiar with their own problems.

the CHANTECLER
"ONE OF CANADA'S OUTSTANDING RESORT HOTELS"
Ste-Adèle-en-haut, Québec
45 MILES NORTH OF MONTREAL
Open 365 days of the year to 150 guests
A. THOMPSON PRESIDENT
E. A. MARIN MANAGER

THE SAFE ENCLOSURE FOR ALL MESSAGES
BARBER-ELLIS ENVELOPES
A SIZE AND STYLE . . . . . FOR EVERY PURPOSE
BARBER-ELLIS
ALL CANADIAN COAST TO COAST

If you were a turtle...

. . . you could laugh at the housing problem, so could your family. Nature provides little turtles with homes of their own. Should the elements or their enemies worry them they just move . . . complete with house . . . to other surroundings.

Not being a turtle your housing problem is more complicated. Your family depend on you for their home, their pleasant surroundings . . . their happiness. When buying your home a mortgage is an asset, but should you die it could be a heartbreaking liability for your family. If the mortgage instalments can't be paid, your home will have to be sacrificed.

A low-cost Crown Life Home Protection Plan will save your home for your family. This plan pays off the mortgage if you die prematurely, and, because the protection reduces with the mortgage, *it really is low-cost* . . . often less than 1% of the mortgage. For complete information call your Crown Life representative, or send in the coupon below.

CROWN LIFE
Established 1900 INSURANCE COMPANY Home Office Toronto

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY ▶

TO: Crown Life Insurance Company
59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario
Please send me without obligation an estimate for my home
My age..... Amount of Mortgage.....
Years to run.....
Name.....
Address.....
City..... Province.....
(Please print all information)

One touch of Cointreau and the angels Sing!

A new world of exotic taste-thrills awaits you in Cointreau. Send for "The Gourmet's Guide to Dining and Drinking"—for a host of exciting recipes for desserts, salads, cocktails.

GOODERHAM & WORTS LTD.,
Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal.
Please send "The Gourmet's Guide to Dining and Drinking"—FREE.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... SN

COINTREAU LIQUEUR

PRODUCED AND BOTTLED IN FRANCE FOR 100 YEARS

High School Graduates!

become Commissioned Officers in the CANADIAN ARMY ACTIVE FORCE

Young men recently graduated from High School with a minimum educational standard of Junior Matriculation, may become officers in the Canadian Army Active Force.

If accepted you begin training at Camp Borden as an officer cadet to qualify as a Second Lieutenant in the Active Force. You will receive Second Lieutenant's pay while in training. This training will consist of three courses totalling a period of twenty-eight weeks. When you are granted a commission you will then serve for periods of 3, 4 or 5 years as you choose under the Short Service Commission Plan. At the end of this service you may apply for a permanent commission.

To qualify you must be:

- **Single**
- **Physically Fit**
- **Between 18 and 25 years of age**
- **A Junior Matriculation Graduate**

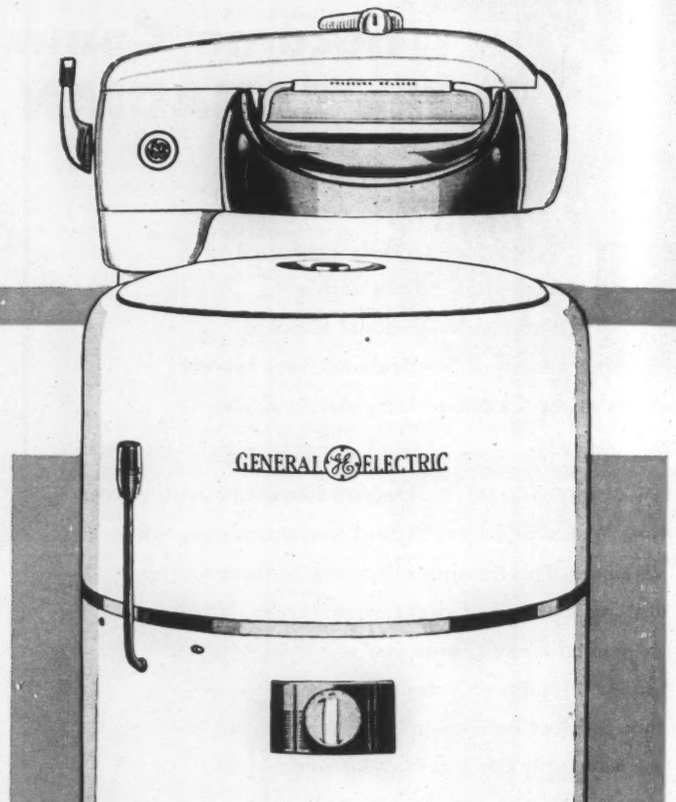
APPLY TODAY

in person or by writing to:

No. 1 Personnel Depot, Garrison Barracks, Halifax, N.S.
No. 2 Personnel Depot, Woodstock Road, Fredericton, N.B.
No. 3 Personnel Depot, Connaught Barracks, 3 Citadel Hill, Quebec, P.Q.
No. 4 Personnel Depot, 772 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
No. 5 Personnel Depot, Artillery Park, Bagot St., Kingston, Ont.
No. 6 Personnel Depot, East Sunnybrook Park, Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont.
No. 7 Personnel Depot, Wolseley Barracks, Elizabeth St., London, Ont.
No. 8 Personnel Depot, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man.
No. 9 Personnel Depot, Rear of Armouries, Elphinstone St., Regina, Sask.
No. 10 Personnel Depot, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alta.
The Army Information Centre, 10040 101st Street, Edmonton, Alta.
No. 11 Personnel Depot, 4201 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.
No. 12 Personnel Depot, Buckmaster's Field, St. John's, Newfoundland
No. 13 Personnel Depot, Wallis House, Rideau & Charlotte Sts., Ottawa, Ont.

Trained United Strength is needed to prevent Aggression!

Why deny yourself the best to save a few cents a week



GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS

Before you buy a washer today, ask yourself "Will it be serving me faithfully, many years from now?" An apparent saving now of fifteen dollars — or even fifty dollars — when spread over the years, is just a few cents a week. Can you *afford* to gamble when you look at it this way? The G-E Washer has every feature you've always wanted — the G-E Activator which gives positive 3-zone washing-action . . . "instinctive" wringer that stops at the slightest pull . . . the "Daily Dipper" that fits inside your regular washer, ideal for those small "daily" washes. Before you decide . . . see the G-E Washer first!

A RULE FOR THE TIMES

don't buy any washer until you've "QUALITY-COMPARED" it with a G-E WASHER

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED

Head Office: Toronto — Sales Offices from Coast to Coast

WILL OUR DOLLAR STAY ON TOP?

Complex factors governing the rate of exchange of the Canadian dollar make it impossible to forecast with certainty what future rate will be

by Michael Barkway

THE AMERICAN tourist in Montreal told *The Gazette*: "I don't care what anyone says. I don't believe your buck's worth more than ours."

The richer American tourist in Bermuda (Republican, of course) told the Canadian visitors that the worst thing Truman had done was to depreciate the U.S. dollar.

Whether they believe it or not, and whoever they blame for it, the fact is that the Canadian dollar is worth more than the American. And, more than anyone else, it is Americans who make it so. More than anyone else, but not exclusively. Americans are not the only people who are buying Canadian dollars.

In spite of their dollar shortage, the British are buying them. They need them to pay for our metals and our wheat. Europeans are buying them. Most of the European capital coming this way is labelled "Swiss", but its final ownership may be something else again. Some of it comes direct; even more of it comes via New York. But it all helps to increase the demand for the Canadian dollar.

This all-round demand is important. There is now free arbitrage between Montreal and London and New York, which means that within a few minutes dealers in one of these centres can take advantage of a break in the rate anywhere else. The Canadian dollar cannot be softer in London than it is in New York, or somebody in New York will jump in and even things up—at some profit to himself.

So the above-par Canadian dollar reflects more than American confidence in Canada, even if American confidence is the main bastion. The rate is up because the sum total of all the people who want to buy Canadian dollars is greater than the sum total of people ready to sell them.

THIS IS WHY it is impossible to predict what the future rate may be. Most of the capital which rushed into Canada in the summer of 1950 came from people who felt sure the Canadian dollar was under-valued and would have to be raised. (It was, of course, still controlled.) On Oct. 2, when the Bank of Canada had almost cleaned itself out buying all the American funds offered, the Government fooled the speculators. Instead of revaluing the Canadian dollar to a new fixed level, it left it free to find its own level. The speculators, instead of being a united force betting against the Canadian Government, immediately found themselves betting against each other.

If they all withdrew their funds at once, they'd bring the dollar down. If they all stayed they'd keep it up. They all had to guess what the rest would do. The Canadian dollar went up till the U.S. dollar was worth about $1.05 instead of $1.10. And it stayed about there for some months. Nobody made a killing, and a lot of the money that had come into Canada for a quick profit found it liked the climate and stayed around.

As the chart shows, the Canadian dollar went to a low point in the middle of last year, when the premium on the U.S. dollar was as high as 7 cents. But then it started climbing again, and it passed par at the end of 1951.

From October, 1950, the dollar was free to find its own level. But for more than a year after that the Canadian Government still had the means to control it. Until the middle of last December foreign exchange control was still in effect. Until then Canadians were not allowed to hold foreign currencies for more than three months. This gave them some chance to pick their best moment for exchanging them; but it left the Government as the only ultimate buyer, holder and seller of foreign exchange. Permits still had to be obtained to transfer funds out of Canada. The Foreign Exchange Control Board still had complete control of the situation, if it had needed to exercise it.

The decisive plunge to freedom came on Dec. 14, 1951, when the Government gave up its remaining authority to control the exchanges. Since then U.S. and other currencies have been free for any Canadian to buy and to keep as long as he likes. The Foreign Exchange Control Board no longer can give the Government even a record of transactions. The Government, like everybody else, now has to guess at the market forces which sent our dollar to a premium of two cents over the American dollar.

TWO FORCES are easily distinguished: one is on the current account, and the other on the capital account.

The biggest factor in the current account, of course, is merchandise trade. Canadian exporters earn U.S. dollars or pounds sterling or francs or pesetas. But they have to be able to get their money in Canadian dollars. Canadian importers have to pay out U.S. dollars or pounds or francs or pesetas. But they have to buy these currencies with Canadian dollars. If Canada as a whole spends more on imports than it earns from exports, then the trade account has a deficit in foreign currency. This was the case over the year 1951 as a whole. It is not the case so far in 1952. This year we have been selling more than we bought.

When the Canadian dollar is high, importers have to pay less for foreign goods. This was one of the chief arguments for bringing the dollar back to par in July, 1946. It was a time when prices were rising in the U.S. and we were importing a lot. The price of imports was automatically reduced by about 10 per cent. In these recent months, when the Canadian dollar has climbed to a premium of about two per cent, we have to pay two per cent less for our imports.

You would expect the converse to be true. You would expect that when the dollar is high we should also receive more for our exports. But this is true only insofar as the price of our exports is fixed in Canada. Actually most of our big staple exports are priced in U.S. dollars. This is true of gold and other metals. It is true of wheat, under the International Agreement. It is true of newsprint, sold under contract at a U.S.-dollar price. It is also largely true of lumber and beef (when we're free of foot-and-mouth disease) and many other things which have to compete with the ruling U.S. price if they are to be sold in the U.S. at all. So in fact most of our exporters get lower prices in terms of Canadian dollars when there is a premium on our dollar.

But trade is not the only thing in the national current account. We have to pay for various services, such as shipping and freight outside our own borders. And we earn something (though not as much) from such services which we render to other countries. We have to finance our tourist expenditures. Last year Canadian tourists spent more abroad than foreign tourists spent in Canada, and with the high dollar they will probably spend more this year too. We pay out interest and dividends on all the foreign investment in Canada, and we earn some (though less) on Canadian capital abroad. We sell gold for U.S. dollars.

Adding all these in with the trade account, we had a current account deficit in 1951 of $524 million. In 1952 the situation has changed: In the first quarter of this year our current account was in balance.

The second big factor in the foreign-exchange

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22-a

—Kenneth Roberts

TIME FOR DRIVERS TO GROW UP

An accident can't happen to *me,* the average motorist assumes, but what happens when the law of averages finally catches up?

by Kim McIlroy

A WRITER assigned to a story on traffic accidents doesn't have to do very much research before he comes face to face with an obvious, unpleasant, and incredible fact.

The fact is that people by and large apparently don't *want* to see traffic accidents reduced in number and severity.

Accidents, and especially personal injury accidents, could be cut quickly and simply. The methods are known and available.

The trouble is that people prefer to drive faster than necessary, in powerful, shiny, and dangerous cars, or in the company of people who shouldn't be driving on our Canadian highways at all.

The only way it makes sense is to assume that they're sure an accident won't happen to *them.*

Accidents which damage only property are mainly the concern of the insurance companies, who can always raise their rates if things get too tough. (They concern the taxpayer, too, of course, in places where the "unsatisfied judgments" system takes the place of steep compulsory insurance.)

Accidents which cause death or injury, though, are important to everyone. Or should be.

The easy way of writing a traffic safety article is to marshal a flock of impressive statistics, run a horror photograph or two, and conclude with the admonition that the present terrible state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue.

If a scapegoat is required, it is fashionable to pick on the kid with his hotrod, or the drunk.

The traffic accident picture in reality is not a matter of statistics, hotrods, or alcohol. It is something far more frightening than any statistics could show, because it is the result of stubbornness and stupidity, and could be improved so easily.

But it can only be improved with the cooperation of the sort of driver who is in the vast majority, the ordinary man and woman who buys and drives a standard car soberly on everyday errands.

Your average citizen will go to almost any lengths to protect himself and his family from poliomyelitis. He'll give of his hard-earned cash to fight the disease which killed 41 Canadians in 1950 while cars were killing 2,261. And the number of deaths is steadily increasing. In 1949, the total was 2,230; in 1948, 2,070; in 1940, 1,709.

He'll deplore the 1,054 suicides and the 133 homicides of the same year, without ever stopping to consider that the traffic deaths in 1950 were almost without exception suicide or homicide.

Toronto, for instance, where Chief John Chisholm and Inspector Vernon Page of the Accident Squad are doing their best to hold down the accident level, has had 14 traffic deaths so far this year at the time of writing, and had 19 last year at this time. Montreal last year had 88 fatal accidents, 5,021 non-fatal, as compared with 1950 figures of 92 fatal, 4,760 non-fatal.

In Ontario last year, 949 people were killed, and more than 22,000 injured. Property damage was more than $18 million. Preliminary figures for this year show an increase of 17 per cent in the first two months of this year, with 122 killed.

DRIVING can be—and has been—made safe by the intelligent carrying out of three principles: keeping people who can't drive off the roads, making and enforcing stricter traffic laws, and making cars safer.

When any government attempts to put over any or all of these systems as law, it runs into a wall of opposition from the very people whose lives it's trying to save.

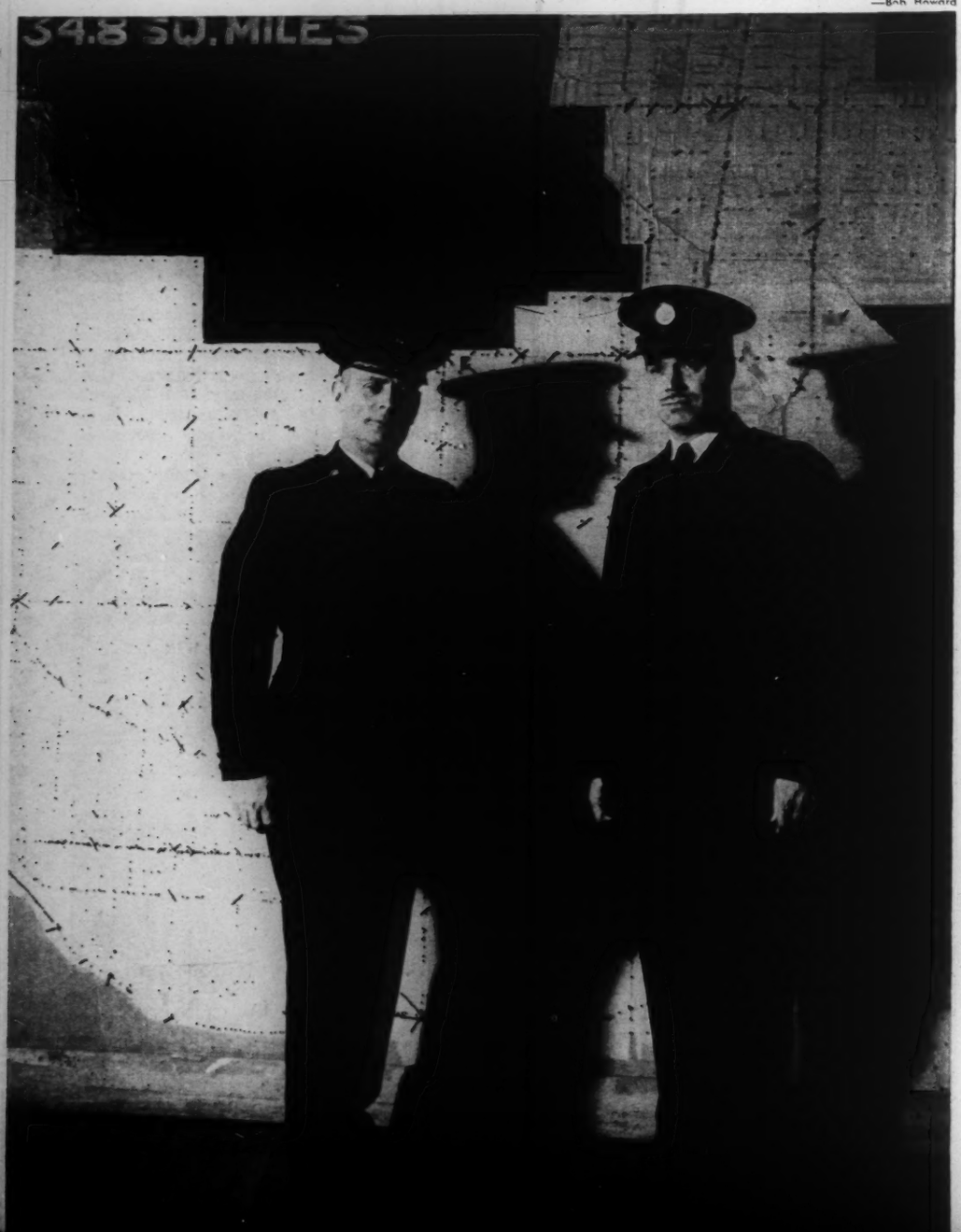
Most of our provinces, though not all, require a potential driver to take a compulsory test before he is granted a licence. In other words, before a man or woman is allowed to propel a ton or so of steel along congested highways at speeds of up to 100 miles an hour, he must convince an examiner that he can shift gears, back up, park, turn properly, and stop at stop signs. No attempt is made to check up on reaction time or coordination. In one province, a dog obtained a licence.

Only a few provinces or municipalities have made extensive provision for testing the vehicle itself. There is a sort of crazy logic in this, because few accidents are caused by mechanical failure.

Once in a while a province or city—Manitoba, Winnipeg and Vancouver, for instance—will get the idea that a driver who has, say, knocked down three pedestrians in the past year might knock down another before he's through. (The percentage of accidents caused by repeaters is extraor-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

CHIEF John Chisholm of Toronto Police and Inspector Vernon Page, who heads city's accident squad. —Bob Howard



DO WE TALK "CANADIAN"?

Our language, insists an authority, is our own. We may borrow and adapt; we do not imitate.

by F. E. L. Priestley

A CANADIAN does not think quite the same things, or think about them in the same way, or express his thoughts in quite the same terms, as citizens of other lands. One has only to compare the newspapers of Canada, the U.S., and Britain to become aware that Canadians think Canadian, and write Canadian. They also talk Canadian. Everyone recognizes that Canadian French has its special characteristics; but many take it for granted that Canadian English is simply American English, in no way distinguishable from the language of the United States. This belief is particularly common in regard to the spoken, rather than the written, language; we shall limit our attention here to the spoken.

The man on the street approaches the subject of language with two disabilities: he has never trained his ear to listen carefully to language; and he has very little idea what to listen for. As a rule, he notices only the pronunciation of a few vowels; he will notice how an Englishman pronounces the *a* in "past", and the *o* in "boat"; he will congratulate himself that his own pronunciation includes a glide vowel (which he calls "pronouncing the *r*") at the end of "mother", while the Englishman's does not. He will overlook entirely the great range of modulations of a quite different nature affecting other vowels (the *o* in "hot", the *aw* in "lawyer", the *a* in "bats", the *er* in "America", and the vowels in unaccented syllables) and the significant differences in the consonants, such as that which makes Americans much more prone than Canadians to call Italy "Iddly". He will pay little attention to vocabulary and idiom, and to the tonal pattern of the sentence.

But all these are important in defining speech, and they all go to make up Canadian speech. That there is a Canadian form of English becomes clear to anyone who considers all of these elements: pronunciation, vocabulary, idiom, and tonal pattern.

As in all languages, so in this there are, of course, many levels of literacy and precision; individuals and even types vary in their knowledge of the language they profess to speak, and in the care they give to speaking it or writing it; what we are really concerned with is whether there is a genuine Canadian equivalent for so-called Standard English. I would insist that there is; that it can be heard from the best CBC announcers and radio actors; and that it is not merely British, nor is it merely American English.

Like every other language, Canadian English has a history; it is what it is because of its history. Just as English itself has been formed by those who use it, by Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, Dane, by churchman, merchant, scholar, so Canadian English has been built by Canadians. The first step towards understanding the nature of the language, then, is to inquire into the past: who brought English to Canada, and what kind of English was it?

The original English-speaking population of the Maritimes and Ontario was made up of two groups: Highlanders in compact settlements, and a more generally dispersed body of immigrants from the American colonies, who were joined by the Loyalists during and after the Revolution. Neither of these groups spoke the English of London; the dominant language was the English of America, spoken however by those who had made sacrifices to remain British.

It is perhaps not fanciful to see the fundamental pattern of Canadian language (or indeed of Canadian culture) already present here. For the surprising fact to the student of language is the comparatively rapid establishing of a homogeneous speech and idiom across Canada. Certain minor differences become apparent, as between Maritimes and Ontario; certain areas develop special characteristics from special kinds of settlement, as in Cape Breton, or the Lunenburg area, or in the Mormon districts of Alberta; but the main pattern is unusually uniform from coast to coast.

THE CANADIAN need only recall the differences between the speech of a Californian and an Oklahoman, a Georgian or a Virginian, to say nothing of natives of Vermont and Alabama, to recognize the comparative homogeneity of our language.

Some years ago, a professor of speech at Columbia University conducted a regular radio program called "Where are you from?" He selected at random members from his audience, and by having them read test sentences and lists of words (one, I recall, consisted of "water, wash, Washington") identified their speech-area with spectacular exactness. In the case of New Yorkers, for example, he could recognize not merely the accent of New York, but of the precise borough within the city area. On one occasion I heard him deduce, quite correctly, that a subject had been brought up in the northern part of Illinois, but had lived for some time in south-eastern Pennsylvania. He was as successful with American speech as Shaw's Higgins with English in "Pygmalion."

Many Canadians, of course, are aware of the obvious differences between the speech of the southern U.S. and that of the north, but are unaware of the multifarious differences within these areas, and unaware of the differences between Canadian and northern or mid-west American speech. I believe Americans are in general quicker to note the peculiarities of Canadian speech. Several American friends of mine now living in Canada have observed that our speech seemed a little unusual at first, but that now they notice no particular difference.

Once the untrained ear becomes accustomed to difference, it ceases to notice; Canadians are fully accustomed to American speech through the radio and the motion picture; they have been hearing American speech almost as long as Canadian; it is not to be expected that without training, and without the habit of special attention, they would notice the distinctive American sounds, tonal patterns, and idioms. Americans, less accustomed to Canadian speech, can hear it more acutely, and recognize a Canadian.

Recognizing a Canadian is not too difficult for the attentive ear; whether even the Columbia professor could separate an Albertan from a British Columbian, or a Regina citizen from a native of Saskatoon, is more questionable. There is no doubt that speech-areas could and will be established in Canada, but it seems unlikely to me that the linguistic atlas of Canada, when it is completed, will show as heterogeneous or as sharply defined a pattern as the U.S.; I believe a chief characteristic of Canadian speech is its comparative homogeneity.

And this homogeneity survived the mass immigration which has brought our population from three and a half millions at Confederation to 14 millions eighty years later. A generation ago, nearly everyone in Western Canada came from somewhere else, and proclaimed it in his speech. Today the young man from Alberta or Saskatchewan, from Ontario or from British Columbia, speaks a language so nationally uniform that regional differences, though they exist, are probably no greater than personal, individual idiosyncrasies.

HISTORY explains the distinction of Canadian from American, just as it explains that of Canadian from English. Our education systems, and especially our universities, have modelled themselves (at least until lately) on British, particularly Scottish patterns. The standard of English usage in vocabulary and idiom enforced in our schools is generally the English rather than the American; the study of English literature still holds an important, if diminished, place in the curriculum of our public schools.

Our motion-picture audiences see the best English as well as American pictures. There are no restraints on the import of English books into our market. Our national radio carries both English and American, as well as Canadian, programs.

During the two wars, a million and a half Canadians have served in close association with British troops, and have spent periods of time in Britain, acquiring a rich knowledge of English manners, humor, and idiom. As a result, the Canadian tends to be at home with both English and American languages; in relation to them he is bilingual. He can enter either a shop or a store; he can ask for the lifts or the elevators; he can buy trousers or pants; a motor or an automobile; he can ride either a tram or a streetcar. If he asks where the nearest pub is, he has a fair chance of being understood. If he wants a blazer, a mackinaw, a mackintosh or parka, he is not likely to have to translate to the clerk. And even if his service-station attendant would never himself call a windshield a windscreen, or a hood a bonnet, he will not only understand the term but will in most cases not think it particularly odd that it should be used. The Canadian reads and enjoys both *Punch* and *The New Yorker*, and can understand the jokes in both; he himself can, in inspired moments, make jokes in either idiom.

There is a good deal of truth in the old jocular definition of a Canadian as one who is taken for an American in England and an Englishman in the United States. Some take this as an offensive assertion that a Canadian is neither fish nor flesh; it may rather be the flattering assertion that he is both. Culture and language thrive upon hybridization, as history abundantly shows. The Canadian has at his service the full resources of two cultures.

F. E. L. PRIESTLEY *is a professor in the Department of English, University College, University of Toronto, and author of the section on Canadian English in the book "British and American English since 1900" (Dakers).*

THERE'S ROOM FOR WOMEN IN INSURANCE

by Hal Tracey

—Federal

SUCCESSFUL sale by Mary Macaulay, right; she's with Manufacturers Life.

A CAREER that offers unlimited opportunities for advancement, gets easier with the passing years, and offers a chance for service to others sounds like an ideal one for any woman.

Throw in the added attraction that there is no prejudice because of her sex, and an opportunity to meet all kinds of interesting men, and you'd think any girl would be grasping for the chance to get into such a business.

That makes it surprising that there aren't more women in the life-insurance business here in Canada. The total number of life underwriters who are women in the Dominion is scarcely more than 100, about a quarter of them in Toronto alone.

But most of the women who have applied themselves, and who have the right qualifications, have gained no little measure of success, and this in direct competition with men. They have taken advantage of the fact that modern life underwriters must have a wide range of knowledge of insurance and company law, income and succession duty taxation, estate analysis, premiums and so on, and really become proficient at their profession.

It depends on the temperament and preferences of the underwriter herself whether the clientele is made up of men or women, but many of them are very successful in selling almost exclusively to men. And they don't depend on their charms, either, although these may get them past a businessman's threshold with more ease than their male competitors.

Miss Mary Babcock, Branch Manager in Toronto for the Crown Life Company, says that "women usually want to be better prepared for their work than male competitors." She feels this is partly due to a feeling that they need to have all the answers.

If they don't, the ignorance that would be passed off lightly in their male competitors might get short shrift if detected in a woman underwriter. Many businessmen would react with their usual, "Well, what can you expect from a woman?" The women, says Miss Babcock, just don't want to give them that satisfaction.

Miss Babcock herself—nor, for that matter, any of the women underwriters she employs—has never detected any antipathy, either on the part of clients or competitors, because of her sex, although some businessmen are surprised to be approached by a woman underwriter.

Miss Babcock has been in the business for about ten years, first as an underwriter, later as a supervisor and actuary. Formerly a schoolteacher, she became an insurance saleswoman when she reached the point where she felt she could go no further in her former profession.

She feels that women have a natural place in the insurance business. "Since about 80 per cent of beneficiaries of insurance policies are women," she points out, "who is better qualified to tell how women will benefit from life insurance than another woman?"

One of the pioneer women in the business is Miss L. Grace Nicholls, only woman managing director of a life-insurance company. She is manager of the Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Company. She once attended a committee luncheon at an exclusive men's club. But a member of the staff of the club arranged for her to lunch alone in a private dining room, rather than invade the exclusively male domain.

She, too, feels that "women must put forth a little more effort to be successful in business." She began as a secretary and junior accountant with her company. She worked, for a while, part time with the actuary making a valuation of the company.

LATER she became senior accountant secretary, then secretary of the board, and in 1935, managing director and secretary of the company. In addition to an active business life, she managed to travel thousands of miles last year as President of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs.

There are married as well as single women in the insurance business, and some run a home as well as being in business. Miss Nicholls herself was a wartime mother. She looked after two children a Soroptimist mother sent her from England.

Not all the women who achieve prominence in the life-insurance business began as underwriters. Miss F. M. Richards, who is Supervisor of Female Staff at the head office of the Sun Life Assurance Company in Montreal, has about 1,000 girls to look after.

Born and educated in England, her first job in Canada was with the Sun Life Company. She was on clerical work in the actuarial department to begin with. She then became supervisor of female staff in the Policy Record Department. She rose rapidly, and in 1934 was appointed Department Head of the newly formed Stenographic Department, involving a staff of about 80 girls, the first woman in the company to head such a large department. She attained her present position in 1936, and has since taken on administrative duties.

She finds time for golf, gardening and skiing, and is a Past President of the Women's Personnel Group of Montreal, and was a director of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

—Graetz Bros.

SUPERVISOR of Female Staff at Sun Life head office, Miss F. M. Richards has charge of 1,000 girls.

—Milne

FIRST LADY of the life-insurance business is Miss L. Grace Nicholls, manager, Toronto Mutual Life.

St. James Street: Where Big Gambles Paid Off

Montreal's financial community prefers "investments" to "speculations" but at one time it took big plunges

by Leonard L. Knott

ONE SUNDAY NIGHT two and a half years ago some staid Montrealers were almost shocked out of their drawing-room chairs when they heard a local radio announcer proclaim: "We now present Jackie Coogan, star of stage and screen, in the radio play Judge Hardy, brought to you for your entertainment by the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market."

The same Montrealers, holders of portfolios well stuffed with gilt-edged stocks, were equally astonished during the week nights which followed. Those who stayed up late enough and kept their radios turned on after the eleven o'clock news heard the Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb Market bringing, also for their enjoyment, the music of a swing band from Hollywood. Mixed in with the entertainment on both Sunday and week-night programs was a simple dissertation on the Stock Market and how it operates, delivered by a highly respectable member of the Exchange. All, apparently, with the intention of attracting to the market place the interest of those hundreds of thousands of radio listeners who labor under the delusion that the only place to keep their savings is in a bank.

There was plenty of head-shaking in suburban Westmount those nights, and plenty of viewing with alarm in Montreal's exclusive clubs on the mornings following. Nothing like this had ever happened on St. James Street since a band of Montreal brokers used to meet once a week in a Montreal Coffee House a hundred years earlier to settle their orders for purchases and sales of securities.

The broadcasts were an alarming sign of the times. A market to survive must have trading; trading depends upon many people, not just a few, buying and selling stocks. In Toronto where office boys and stenographers read the financial pages as avidly as do those in higher income brackets and where there is often furious trading in stocks of very low nominal value, and sometimes no intrinsic value at all, such broadcasts were not necessary. But many on St. James Street saw the sources of big money drying up, due either to high taxation or more often to the willingness of portfolio holders to sit back and hold on to what they had. Brokers who make up the membership of the Exchange and the Curb, thought stimulation of interest among a new group of potential customers was worth trying.

THERE is no way of telling how many people were persuaded to put their money to work as a result of these broadcasts. At any rate, the project was dropped at the end of six months and St. James Street returned to normal, without any notable increase in trading statistics. Brokers and investment dealers might have been heard to mutter that Toronto does more selling and buying, but Montreal does it better.

The two acknowledged centres of finance in Canada are Bay Street and St. James Street, than which there could be no two streets more different. Bay Street, a comparatively new, bright avenue lined with modern but not too imposing buildings leading to the City Hall, is noisier, brasher and considerably more flamboyant than the dark, narrow stone canyon that is St. James.

LEONARD L. KNOTT *is a Montreal writer specializing in commercial and industrial subjects.*

—Richard Arless

MONTREAL EXCHANGE, on St. François Xavier Street: Striped pants, morning coats, and respectability.

Montreal's financial district is separated from the uptown or business community, and is solid, imposing and very respectable. Toronto's is at the back door of Eaton's and Simpson's and boasts, symbolically, Montreal says, of the largest fifteen-cent store in Canada.

In Toronto, the modernistic Stock Exchange Building is right on Bay. In Montreal, the old, unpretentious and rather stodgy Stock Exchange Building is not on St. James Street at all, but is around the corner on St. Francois Xavier. St. James, of course, is strictly bilingual, with the Beaubiens and the Forgets being as prominent as the McDougalls or the McCuaigs, and with Exchange transactions being reported in both French and English.

St. James Street looks like what it is—old, (for Canada, that is) conservative, safe, and not too interested in anything that hasn't been around for at least half a century. Unconsciously, you look for striped pants and morning coats, and at the very least, black Homburgs on St. James Street. On Bay Street, you're not at all surprised to see grey flannels and sports jackets, suede shoes and no hats at all.

The whole idea of stocks is different in Montreal than it is in Toronto. Bay Street was weaned on a mining boom and is thriving on oil. All over Ontario, people look to Bay Street as the Great White Father who in return for an investment of two or three thousands dollars will enable them to buy Cadillac cars, spend their winters in Florida and retire at an early age to live a life of luxury and ease.

Clients of St. James Street expect no such

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

ARTHRITIS RESEARCH:

WE'RE BLOCKING THE CRIPPLE THREAT

by Kerr Mackay

ACCORDING to evidence revealed by remnant bones, rheumatism is at least as old as the dinosaur. There are more rheumatic-disease sufferers in Canada than there are victims of tuberculosis, diabetes, heart disease and cancer *combined*. To take steps towards offsetting this appalling prevalence (representing an untold loss in manpower of staggering proportions) the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society was formed in 1949. The results of some of its labors are shown in these case histories:

"Child, rheumatoid arthritis—badly crippled, suffering agonizing pain. Hospitalization at first necessary. Later could get around with brace and crutches. Physiotherapy treatments enabled child to get back almost full use of limbs . . .

"Middle-aged man, rheumatoid arthritis—Crippled for years. Joints fused in sitting position. Formerly worked on land. Faced life of invalid. Disease arrested and free of pain, now happily engaged in sedentary work suitable to his disability. So satisfactory in job that he has been kept on when others let out in slack period . . .

"Young mother, rheumatoid arthritis—Widowed, with two small children, little money. Forced to earn own living. More remunerative work found. Physiotherapy administered. Part-time help with children provided to permit rest."

Within the last few years throughout the world intense interest in the rheumatic diseases has developed—since, in fact two hormones, ACTH and cortisone, were widely publicized in 1949 as producing amazing results for arthritics. Though in some respects the success of the hormones themselves as a treatment has been disappointing, the publicity they were given has aroused more interest in arthritis in two years than was done for it in the previous twenty.

CANADIANS are beginning to realize that the rheumatic diseases (which include arthritis) are among the most depressing and torturing of all afflictions. As a result of the new interest, treatments old and new are bringing cripples from their beds and lonely sickrooms, putting them back into industry. For those hopelessly crippled, special aids are being provided in Canada for the first time to make them at least partially independent, for instance, combs attached to long rods, so that the arthritic with a stiff elbow joint can comb her hair.

Across Canada laymen, under expert medical supervision, are organizing to provide tools like these, plus mobile services for visiting and treating arthritics.

Aside from arthritis, the most widely known of the arthritic diseases is rheumatic fever which is the second leading cause of death in children aged five to fifteen years—and the basic cause of one-third of heart disease at all ages.

Altogether, it is estimated that there are 600,000 sufferers of rheumatic disease in Canada, of whom 100,000 are more or less disabled and 15,000 confined to bed or wheelchair.

Treatment of these cases is so complex that only an expert can decide what it should be—and patent nostrums are no good whatever. Treatment involves a careful appraisal of the individual case because the way in which rheumatic disease affects various patients may be different enough to affect the mode of treatment. When the appraisal has been made treatment is a teamwork proposition involving rest, graduated physiotherapy and drugs.

For arthritis the affected joints are often splinted to prevent crippling. A certain amount of exercise is necessary too, otherwise the limb becomes forever fixed in the splinted position. Provided that crippling and twisting of limbs can be kept to a minimum there is every chance that when the disease burns itself out (and it usually eventually does) the patient will be able to resume normal life. Yet thousands of people who have not sought proper treatment have become lifetime cripples.

These treatments that save torture and crippling are not new—but the enthusiasm which has taken up the arthritis challenge across Canada *is* new. This new spirit is pressing for a change in society's viewpoint of the disabled. Up to now society (including employers) has asked of the disabled "What have you lost?" The new spirit asks: "What have you got left?" It is a fact that many disabled persons with the will power develop compensating abilities that make them valuable workers.

Efforts are being made by the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society to find jobs for the disabled—not on the basis of charity but by fitting the job to the disablement in such a way that the man can compete with any other worker.

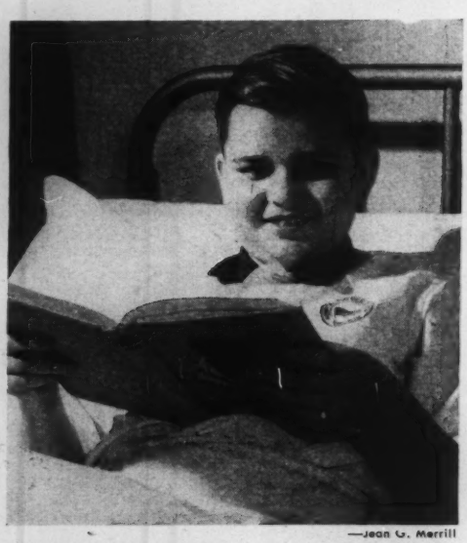
All these are measures that could have been taken years ago. What of the new treatment? Though the discovery of the effect of the two hormones ACTH and cortisone on rheumatic disease is now three years old they still rank highest on the research list in laboratories. The reason is that although their value in treating disease is limited, their use in research is tremendous.

With these hormones some rheumatic diseases can be virtually turned on and off by doctors at will . . . A patient with violent arthritis in agony so acute that he can't walk or move his hands even

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

—Ballard & Jarrett

HUBBARD TANK, a basic part of clinic physiotherapy: Doris Frame of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society helps Mary Brady exercise under water, where her affected legs are free of body weight.



—Jean G. Merrill

ESTONIAN Jaan Haberkorn, treated in Toronto with cortisone, left hospital after seven weeks.

—Arnott & Rogers

HANS SELYE, MD, examines anesthetized rat, experimentally injected with arthritis in research tests.

to pick up a spoon, given ACTH or cortisone will be running up and down stairs or dancing a jig. Unfortunately, the two hormones, products of the pituitary gland (ACTH) and adrenals (cortisone) cannot be given indefinitely in large doses because they produce violent side effects—and the moment the hormone is stopped, the disease returns full force.

HOWEVER, it has been postulated that in some cases small doses might be given over long periods and produce an effect. Experiments along this line are in progress in Toronto where some arthritic businessmen "keep going" on daily small injections of ACTH which they administer to themselves.

Another practical use of the hormones is to relieve pain over comparatively short periods while limbs are straightened—thus making it possible to reduce crippling.

Aside from their use in arthritis, ACTH and cortisone show some good results in treating rheumatic fever though the effects are less striking. Fever can be promptly reduced and appetites improved but research at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto has revealed only limited evidence that the hormones have any effect in reducing heart damage. Further, unless carefully used they can bring on heart failure.

Within the last two years a new operation for rheumatic fever—applicable to a limited number of suitable patients—has been introduced into Canada from Philadelphia.

It is called a commissurotomy and consists of cutting away damaged tissue that closes the mitral valve of the heart as a result of rheumatic fever. The surgeon opens the chest wall, inserts his finger into the heart and—without ever seeing what he is doing—cuts away the obstructing tissue with a guillotine knife that slides up his finger.

Rheumatic fever can develop suddenly with acute symptoms, or it can invade the body insidiously and be mistaken for "growing pains." In either case, damage to the heart may make the victim a cripple for years before death occurs.

A vicious member of the rheumatic diseases family is gout, which (largely as a result of apathy of recent years) has been thought of as a disease of choleric British governors of the Colonial period.

Actually, gouty arthritis is still with us. So much so that a new drug to treat it, called benemid, is now

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

SILVER TOP BOLS DRY GIN
A "Special London" DRY GIN
"The Base of the Best Cocktail"
MADE BY BOLS FROM A CENTURY-OLD RECIPE.
LUCAS BOLS Ao 1575
DISTILLED IN CANADA

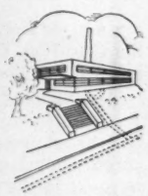
CANADA BUILDS
HOW THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER HELPS INDUSTRY BUILD BETTER

by JOHN H. ROSS, P. Eng. for The Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

PROPER PIPING LAYOUT

Will there be sufficient pressure at the extreme end of the building remote from the point of entry of the water service? This question must be determined during the design of the water distribution system and is the basis for pipe sizing. The Owner can be assured of correct operation in this regard by consulting the Professional Engineer for proper piping layout.

DRAINAGE AND STREET SEWER



Will the basement of your building drain properly to the street sewer or is the installation of a sump pump necessary to keep the basement dry? The Professional Engineer will check elevation with your Architect and the local authorities to determine this point and make necessary recommendations.

DETERMINING VOLTAGES

You may find that new equipment can be purchased in any one of 3 or 4 voltages. The Professional Engineer can assist you in determining which voltage will make a most economical installation.

CONVECTORS AND UNIT HEATERS

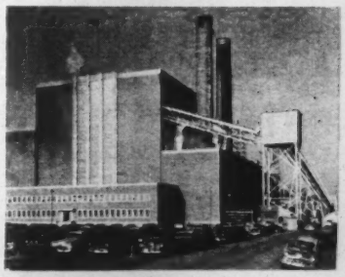
must be located where they will be most efficient. These locations are evident to the Professional Engineer when he is calculating the heat loss of the building, and the layout is prepared with this equipment and its correct location.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS . . .

Valuable points to check whenever industrial expansion is planned. It is made available through the cooperation of the Ontario Association of Architects and the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario. You will find the information of real assistance. Copies are available upon request without obligation from

Trane Company of Canada Limited
4 Mowat Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

ALUMINUM production of Canada is being increased by more than 125,000 tons by ALCAN as current projects such as Chute Du Diable (above) are completed. During construction, Trane Unit Heaters provide heat, permitting uninterrupted, all-weather construction work—only one of the many ways Trane heating and air conditioning equipment is serving this vast, expanding, vital industry.



ELECTRIC POWER from Ontario Hydro's Richard L. Hearn 400,000 KW. steam-electric plant helps meet swelling needs for electricity demanded by Canada's ever-growing industry. Trane serves throughout this great plant with equipment which provides precision heating.

SUBWAY construction in Toronto when completed assures fast, modern metropolitan transportation to thousands of workers, shoppers and visitors every day. Trane is proud to supply "Precision Heating" for the stations on this, Canada's first subway, indicative of Canada's nationwide growth and progress.

WHEREVER CANADA BUILDS YOU FIND TRANE

Architects, professional engineers, contractors and workmen alike are busy gearing up Canada's industrial potential by planning and building new power, mining, manufacturing and transportation facilities. Names like Seven Islands and Kitimat rival established metropolitan centres for attention as this biggest industrial undertaking in Canada's history speeds along.

Beneath city streets and sub-arctic tundra; on the fringe of northland bush and expanding suburb, in schools and hospitals, homes and apartments; Canada Builds ! And, wherever Canada builds you find Trane.

The complete line of Trane equipment is selected and specified by architects and engineers to meet the host of varied problems in heating, cooling, air conditioning and air handling presented by Canada's booming building program. Trane representatives in offices across Canada supply specialized knowledge and enthusiastic cooperation to aid in proper selection and satisfactory installation. These men are available to provide detailed information about Trane products and their varied applications. Take advantage of this service by calling your local Trane office or writing to Trane Company of Canada, address below. You'll receive latest details at once.

Specify TRANE—MAKE SURE YOU GET TRANE

TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
4 MOWAT AVENUE, TORONTO

—Sovfoto and International

NO MYSTERY or miracle about it: Masses of Soviet tanks mean fewer tractors for food production, masses of men in arms mean fewer workers to build houses.

THE WORLD TODAY

RUSS FEEL COLD WAR PINCH, TOO

by Edward Crankshaw

London "Observer" expert on Soviet affairs.

London.

PEOPLE'S minds have been so filled with propaganda about the wonders of mechanization on Soviet farms that they find it hard to believe that the weakest link in the Soviet economy is the production of food—simple, basic food like bread, potatoes and cabbage. If the Soviets sometimes offer grain for export, this is not surplus grain but food that is badly needed by the peoples of the USSR. Rearmament, bringing the reconversion of tractor factories to tank production, has made the situation worse.

The legend that Soviet agriculture is the most highly mechanized in the world dies hard.

In 1928 on the eve of the first Five Year Plan and the Soviet industrial revolution, the USSR produced 1,272 tractors. Then the drive began, and, in 1936, she produced 115,595. Then rearmament began; the tractor factories were turned over to tanks; and by 1940 production was down to 31,000. Then came the war and the ruination of Soviet industry by the Germans; in 1946 the figure had sunk to 12,000. But it had risen again, in 1950, to 108,000.

Meanwhile, however, the tractor idea had caught on and other countries soon outstripped the Russians. Great Britain, without any ballyhoo, without anyone hearing anything about it, and with a population only a quarter the size of the Russian population, produced 120,000 tractors for 1950. As for the United States, with far fewer people than the Russians, they produced in that same year 541,000.

Figures are often dull, but these, it seems to me, are fascinating in themselves. I have written so often that food production is the Achilles heel of the Kremlin, and that the claim of super-mechanization is a myth, and been disbelieved, that it is a relief to be able to cite a neutral authority of the most impeccable kind. This is the report of the UN's Economic Commission for Europe on "The European Tractor Industry".

In this the Soviet Union, which pretends to have the most highly mechanized agriculture in the world, has one tractor to every thousand acres of arable land. The United Kingdom has seventeen tractors to every thousand acres of arable land. Canada, whose problems are comparable with Russia's, has four tractors per thousand acres (four to the Russian one). In 1950 Russia had some 564,000 tractors in action; the tiny United Kingdom had 300,000.

IT MAY BE SAID that tractors are not everything; and indeed they are not. But this is not the usual Kremlin line. The Kremlin line is that tractors are indeed everything.

In Russia, the mechanization of agriculture is an imperative necessity if the immense and artificially stimulated growth of the Russian industrial revolution is to be sustained. Tractors are the only answer. Today the lack of tractors, in spite of great expansion since the war, is one of the prices the people of Russia are paying for Stalin's indulgence in the Cold War. It is a very high price.

The Cold War is having two effects; first, it is causing Stalin to give first priority to tanks and aircraft, instead of tractors, which could produce more food; secondly, it has cut Stalin off from fruitful trade with the West—including the import of tractors, not only for Russia but also for the satellites and China, which could produce more food. We in the West are not the only ones to suffer from the Cold War. Countless Russians are going hungry because of it.

Another hardship for the peoples of the USSR which has been intensified by the rearmament drive is the chronic housing shortage. Recent admissions in the Soviet Press and in a number of speeches made during the session of the Supreme Soviet go a long way towards dispelling illusions about this.

All the emphasis of the Moscow propagandists is placed on the extreme cheapness of living accommodation in the Soviet Union and on statistics showing impressive figures for the rate of reconstruction since the war. The point about cheapness is true. Rents in the Soviet Union are the lowest in Europe; and the Soviet worker has to pay only a nominal sum for a roof over his head—a fact which loses some of its impressiveness when it is realized that all the rest of his income goes on basic food and clothing.

The reconstruction figures are misleading, as all Soviet statistics are liable to be. Certainly the rate of building has been far higher since the war than at any time after 1917. But practically all this building has gone to replace houses and apartments destroyed by enemy action, and little effort has been made to meet the demand of a constantly rising population—above all in the towns— still less to reduce the pre-war level of overcrowding and dilapidation.

Even in 1939 urban dwelling space had already fallen, as a target, to five square metres per person—i.e. *a floor space equivalent to an area six feet by eight*. In most Western European countries the average ranges from three to five times as much. The great mass of the people are lucky if they can claim possession of a whole room for their family and a share in a communal kitchen, while millions of lower-paid workers share a room between two families or live in dormitories attached to the factories.

This was the level in 1939, before the great destruction. And the condition of most apartment houses, often untouched by repairs for decades, even at that time beggared belief. Nothing has been done to the majority of them since.

THE NEW BLOCKS of flats put up so imposingly along the highways of Moscow, Stalingrad and other large cities, have been a mere drop in the ocean of want, and even these, although monopolized by privileged workers, are inhabited on the scale of one family to one room, and are so badly built that often before the tenants move in walls and roofs will be leaking, doors and windows jamming, plaster peeling, pipes rusted and elevators not running. Many houses are unfinished when handed over to tenants and never finished thereafter. The Soviet press carries many such complaints.

It was to return to this level of housing that the postwar five year plan aimed. According to Deputy Prime Minister Beria in 1951, the wartime losses had been made good in the towns and largely made good in the countryside. But this did not mean that there was as much housing accommodation per head as there had been in 1939. In the towns the population had increased by something like twenty per cent since, owing to the great demands of industry. Even if the wartime losses had been made good the overcrowding is greater than ever. In fact, it is very doubtful whether Beria's claim was ever justified.

PLANT A HEDGE Order Now—shipped at the proper planting time.

CHINESE ELM 9 to 12-inch size, 100 for $4.95; 12 to 18-inch size, 25 for $3.98 or 100 for $15.00.

PRIVET "Amurense" variety—the only hardy kind 9 to 18-inch size, bushy plants, 25 for $3.98 or $15.00 per 100.

ROSA MULTIFLORA Nature's Hedge of Hardy Roses, 9 to 18-inch size, 25 for $2.98 or $7.95 per 100.

FREE With Every Order Canada's Finest Colored Garden Guide

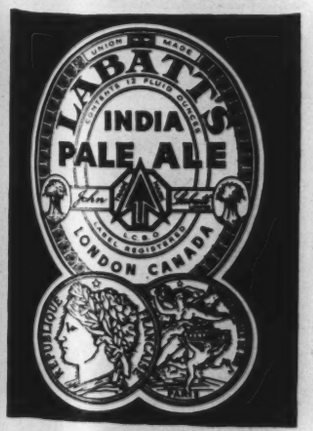
BROOKDALE-KINGSWAY NURSERIES

Bowmanville, Ont., Phone Day or Night 3345

"Wotta Man" by Gosh

And, man, wotta beer!

There just isn't another ale quite so full-bodied and satisfying as Labatt's India Pale Ale. Brewed to the old English recipe, I.P.A. is hearty, mellow and full-flavoured. It's an ale that's unmistakably *ale*—a man's drink with a completely rewarding taste. If you're looking for a *real* ale, order Labatt's* I.P.A. next time. John Labatt Limited.



***The swing is definitely to LABATT'S*

UNITED KINGDOM

TORIES TALK TOUGH BUT GIVE IN

by P. O'D.

MANAGERS of nationalized industries are generally regarded as having cushy jobs. To run a business where the profits are put to your credit but the losses are paid by someone else—especially someone anonymous like the taxpayer—what could be pleasanter and easier than that? So people used to think here in Britain, but it begins to look as if the manager of a nationalized industry is really out in a sort of economic no-man's-land, where he can be shot at from all sides.

The bullets are now whistling about the heads of the Transport Commissioners. As everyone knows, British railways are losing a lot of money. So also is London Transport, though not nearly so much. To meet these losses, caused largely by costs and conditions over which they have no control, the Transport Commission drew up schemes for increased fares both in London and the country generally. After a public hearing lasting many weeks the schemes were passed by the Transport Tribunal, and became law.

The increased fares in London went into effect in the beginning of March. The increased fares for the rest of the country were to have become effective at the beginning of May, but the Government has suddenly issued an order holding them up and calling for a reconsideration of the whole question, London transport as well as the rest.

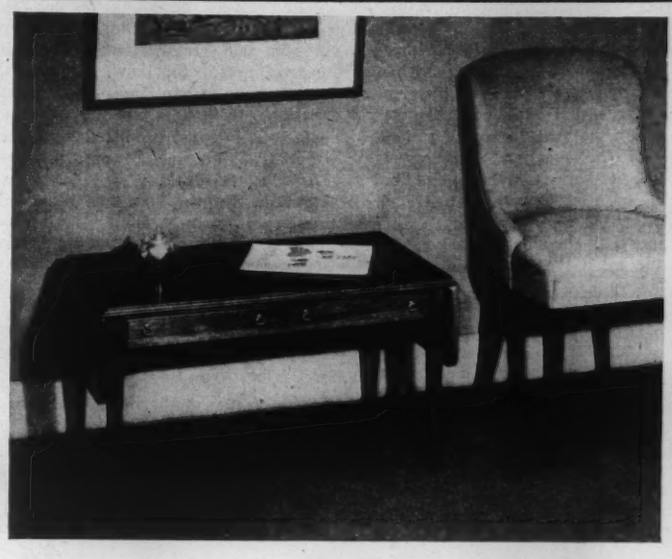
There seems to be little doubt that the Government has been stampeded into this sudden decision by the results of the County Council elections —especially in London—where the Conservatives suffered a very severe setback. There has also been a general outcry against the new fares, but that was only to be expected. Such increases affect almost everybody.

If the higher fares are necessary, as they seem to be, then nationalized transport must be allowed to apply them, or go farther and farther into "the red". And what becomes of the express and repeated Conservative policy that nationalized industries must be made to pay their way, and that Ministers must not be allowed to interfere in their operation?

This sudden reversal of declared policy may have awkward and even dangerous consequences — the most dangerous being the evidence that though the Government may look tough, and talk tough, it doesn't act tough. It can in fact be stampeded.

Unions For Bevan

WHEN A POWERFUL, well-run, and generally moderate union like the Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers, with its 350,000 members, can come out at its annual conference with a demand for the reduction of the rearmament program, and for a Socialist policy on foreign affairs and defence as "a constructive alternative



Sheraton Coffee Table

- Drop leaf with two utility drawers 36" long and 18" wide.
- Made in solid woods to your specifications, priced as shown, $85.00.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED

DESIGNERS AND MAKERS OF FINE FURNITURE

647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Est. 1883

Simmons
Superb simplicity combines the sophisticated elegance of genuine black onyx with the luxury of highest quality gold filled jewellery. Appeals to both men and women.
Finest Fraternal Jewellery
Simmons
Sold by leading jewellers everywhere
Jack W. Lees, 44 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

to Tory imperialism and militarism", it becomes more and more obvious how strong is the hold of Mr. Bevan and his followers on the mass of Socialist opinion in the constituencies.

It is true that there was vigorous opposition to this resolution from some of the speakers, notably Mr. Robens, the former Minister of Labor in the Socialist Government. He described it as "a clever move to hitch this union to the Bevan bandwagon". But the hitch was made, and it was made almost unanimously besides.

There can be little doubt that this support will greatly strengthen Bevan's position in the Labor movement, and that the example will be followed by other strong unions. It is already being confidently predicted that the Engineers, the Railwaymen, and the Distributive Workers will take the same line. But the Transport Workers, the Miners, and the General and Municipal Employees are expected to support Mr. Attlee and the official program of the Party. Even if they do, Mr. Bevan has no reason to be discouraged. These are the six biggest unions in the country.

Home Guard

GRADUALLY the Home Guard is taking shape. The organization is being built up, though the battalions are still disappointingly weak in numbers. But that was only to be expected. Britishers don't take very kindly to military drill in time of peace. They prefer to wait until the emergency has arisen and then to trust to the national gift for improvisation.

In the East Coast "emergency" area, the Home Guard battalions are to be raised, if possible, to a peace-time strength of 900. Outside this area only cadres will be formed, admitting of rapid expansion if required. Naturally front-line counties like Suffolk and Essex and Kent are farthest advanced. The demand even there on the time of members of the Home Guard is not very severe—about an hour a week for an annual training period of three months. But the great thing is to get the battalions organized and in motion. A sure sign of the growing importance of the Home Guard is that the music-hall comedians are busy trotting out all the old Home Guard jokes.

BRITAIN may be lagging far behind the United States in the matter of atomic weapons, but apparently not in the development of atomic energy for industrial purposes and the lighting of cities. No less an authority than Gordon Dean, the Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, has told a British correspondent that he believed this country will beat the U.S. in peaceful applications of atomic energy, and that British cities may be lit by atomic energy in less than 15 years.

"Of course I'm going to the C.I.T.F. George.... as far as I'm concerned it's a MUST!"

"For one thing, the Trade Fair is so convenient—yes, I can see a great variety of goods from many countries in a short time. Sure—easiest way to compare world values—and a most economical way to buy."

At the Trade Fair you get new ideas—make new contacts with exhibitors from Canada and from all over the world—Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden; to name only a few.

For full information ask your Trade Association or write to The Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, Toronto 2B, Ont.

PLAN YOUR TRIP

... MAKE YOUR

RESERVATIONS

NOW!

Expand your business contacts at the Fifth

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

TORONTO JUNE 2 — JUNE 13, 1952

CANADA'S OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EVENT OF THE YEAR

OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO PROMOTE YOUR BUSINESS

Money Saver

Mistakes in counting money cost time and money. Save both by using NaPaGo's TUBULAR COIN WRAPPERS and "Pakoin" the handy filling device. Write today for samples and prices.

NATIONAL PAPER GOODS LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg

Halifax • Vancouver

FEEL BETTER FAST!

ASPIRIN

TRADE MARK REG. IN CANADA

RELIEVES SIMPLE HEADACHE

FAST-SURE

LONDON LETTER

NOW A TORY "REBELLION"

by Philip Vernon

London "Observer" Diplomatic Correspondent

London.

NEWS of a "rebellion" in the Conservative Party has come almost as a welcome relief; it is a change, at any rate, from the morbid interest which the British public has been showing recently in the affairs of the Labor Party, waiting day by day to hear the death rattle in Mr. Attlee's voice and the devilish shriek of elation in Aneurin Bevan's.

There are probably many reasons why rebellions in the Conservative Party never seem so dramatic as this. Perhaps it is that Conservatives are less intense about their politics; at least no Conservative carts his conscience from conference to conference asking to be told what to do with it—as the late Ernest Bevin once bitterly remarked to the pacifist Labor leader, George Lansbury. Or perhaps it is that the Public School education enjoyed by most Conservative MP's has taught them that it is always best to turn a ca'm face to the world however fast the heart may be beating. A stiff upper lip, etc . . .

But whatever the reason, the fact remains that the present rebellion* among the Conservative back-bench MP's is just as dramatic as anything that has occurred inside the Labor Party. Indeed, in one respect it is much more dramatic, for it is in part a revolt against Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, the leader of the Conservative Party, "Savior of the World", "greatest Englishman alive"—as Conservative MP's describe him when they are addressing their constituents.

In the dark corners of the smoking room of the House of Commons and round the goodnight glass of whisky at the Carlton Club, it seems it is another story. One hears whispered about "The Old Man" there that he is not really a Conservative. That he was once a damned Radical and is still a Radical at heart. That he is a genius, of course, but a wayward one who is leading the Conservative Party along paths that it would rather not tread. That he is really past it now, poor old chap! Sometimes one has to stop for a second and make quite sure that it is a Conservative who is speaking.

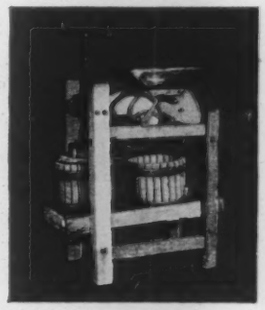
But is always is. There is a large section of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons who would not be sorry to see Mr. Churchill quit the job. The dislike of this man, who thinks too freely for himself and who was thrust upon them by events in 1940, is today heightened by dislike of the membership of his Cabinet.

There the Old Man sits, in No. 10 Downing Street, surrounded by colleagues of his own choosing who have had little to do with either Conservative politics or the Conservative

*The "rebellion" has taken the form of a series of "ginger" motions tabled in the Commons by Conservative MP's urging speedier Governmental action. One demanded immediate denationalization of certain industries.

—UKIO

ALEXANDER—"A good soldier, but what does he know about politics, I ask you?"



"Wine is food," say the gourmets. "No meal is complete without wine," agree so many of those who know good eating! For a good wine sharpens your appetite. Wine brings you more enjoyment from the flavors of good food. *And* a good wine is no extravagance today. For the good wines of Canada, vinted from the famous grapes of Niagara, cost surprisingly little! For only a few cents a glass, you can make your dinners an event. Try a Canadian wine tonight. You'll enjoy it.

CANADIAN WINE INSTITUTE

372 Bay Street, Toronto

This year enjoy a down-east vacation in the PROVINCES by the SEA...

(Above) The Canadian National's Charlottetown Hotel offers the friendly, warm hospitality typical of "The Island".

(Below) Bathing in the warm salt waters and lolling on the beach are attractions at Pictou Lodge, N.S.

Canadian National will take you there!

FOR ANY GIFT OCCASION

Canadian National now offers an attractive Gift Certificate covering Train Travel anywhere . . . to any rail destination . . . for any amount you wish . . . on sale at all Canadian National ticket offices. Easy to buy, easy to use . . . and sure to please.

There's much to see and do in these romantic playgrounds by the Sea . . . swimming and sailing in sheltered inlets . . . surf bathing in booming Atlantic rollers . . . deep sea fishing . . . golf . . . Cape Breton's Cabot Trail . . . picturesque fishing villages of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland . . . the forests and rivers of New Brunswick . . . beaches and dunes of garden-like Prince Edward Island . . . national parks, historic sites, interesting cities.

At the Charlottetown Hotel, Pictou Lodge, and The Nova Scotian in Halifax, you will enjoy Canadian National hospitality.

Three famous Canadian National trains, The Ocean Limited, The Maritime Express and The Scotian offer a regular, pleasant service to all the East.

Visit any Canadian National ticket office or Travel Agent and plan that Maritime vacation *now!*

CANADIAN NATIONAL

THE ONLY RAILWAY SERVING ALL TEN PROVINCES

Party. That fellow Lord Cherwell—"the Professor", they call him, don't they? Why is he there at Mr. Churchill's side when Ralph Assheton—there's a safe chap, now—is left out in the cold? And Lord Alexander, Minister of Defence, yes, of course he is a good man for the job, but what has he ever done for the Party? I ask you, my boy, what does he know about politics?

This is not really a parody of the way in which many Conservative MP's are thinking. From the strictly Conservative point of view, there is something unsafe and unreliable about Mr. Churchill's Cabinet.

IT IS NOT just an accident that in the Conservative revolt over de-nationalization Mr. Ralph Assheton has featured so prominently. He was offered a post in Mr. Churchill's Cabinet, but refused it, partly because the post was not, in his view, important enough and partly because he did not wish to be associated with the kind of team which Mr. Churchill was collecting around him.

The second most important factor contributing to the size of the present Conservative revolt has been the results of the recent County Council elections. These brought a heavy—an unexpectedly heavy—defeat for the Conservatives, and every Conservative MP knows that the main reason for this setback was the failure of the Conservative Government so far to fulfil the promises which it so rashly made at the General Election last November. Instead of more red meat there is less; instead of lower prices, there has been a cut in the food subsidies. To many electors it naturally seems a sorry story, and politicians are concerned with what electors think.

The most sensible Conservative reaction would be to say that things must be unpleasant just now in order to ensure a full and permanent economic recovery three years hence. This is the answer which Mr. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gives; it is the answer which Mr. Churchill sometimes gives.

But the Conservative back-bench

—Miller

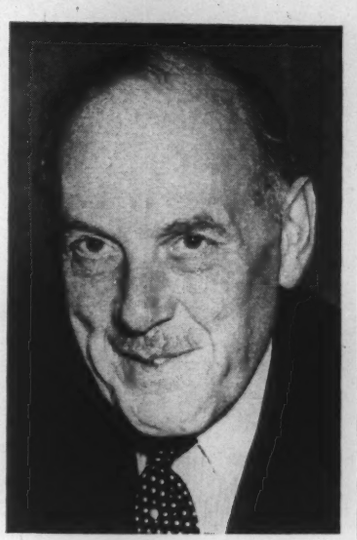
WOOLTON—"Of course he was too free with his talk of red meat, but he knows his politics too well to write a Butler budget."

MP is looking for another answer. At the moment he wants to avoid any trouble that can be avoided; he wants a policy which is clearly Conservative and not just the policy of the former Labor Chancellor Gaitskell tied up with blue ribbon by Mr. Butler and marked "Don't open until Christmas 1954".

There is evidence that this back-bench mood is not absent from the Cabinet itself. One hears stories—from very high sources—of Mr. Butler fighting a lone battle for a realistic economic policy, supported consistently by Lord Cherwell, but by no one else. (On these subjects Mr. Churchill's intervention is usually spasmodic.)

Mr. Butler's two most serious opponents are Lord Woolton, whose prestige has suffered so heavy a blow through his promises of more meat, and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, once an obvious candidate for the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and always a reliable spokesman for big business. Mr. Butler's position is still strong. His budget was well received by the Party, because at first glance it seemed to offer a Conservative alternative to Socialism. But many of the Tories who welcomed it have not accepted its economic implications, and if dissatisfaction with his general economic policy should become stronger, among Tory back-benchers, Mr. Butler's opponents in the Cabinet will take part and resist him even more persistently than now.

Already their opposition has forced



—Miller

LYTTELTON—"Now there's a sound fellow, should have had the Chancellorship . . ."

him to modify the details of his policy—the important details without which the policy itself cannot hang together. If they should get reinforcements from back-bench supporters in the House of Commons, Mr. Butler might have to yield also on the principles and aims of his policy.

This would be a disaster, not only for the country but for the Conservative Party itself. For it would be forced, in that event, to make precisely the same mistakes as the Labor Party made—with precisely the same result.

JAPANESE YEW

Hicks Yew forms a tall column without pruning.

		Each
	12-15 ins.	$4.25
	15-18 ins.	5.00
	18-24 ins.	5.75

YEW HYBRIDS:

HICKS YEW	18-24 ins.	5.25
	24-30 ins.	6.75
	30-36 ins.	8.25
DWARF YEW	12-15 ins.	4.50
	15-18 ins.	5.25
	18-24 ins.	6.50
BROWN'S YEW	15-18 ins.	5.00
	18-24 ins.	5.75

For complete list send for CATALOGUE. Free on request.

A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
NURSERIES: Sheridan, Ontario
SALES STATIONS: 2827 Yonge St. (at Strathgowan) Toronto
1186 Bay St. (at Bloor) Toronto
Lakeshore No. 2 Highway at Clarkson, Ont.
5975 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

BRAIN-TEASER

DEAR, DEAR, DEAR!

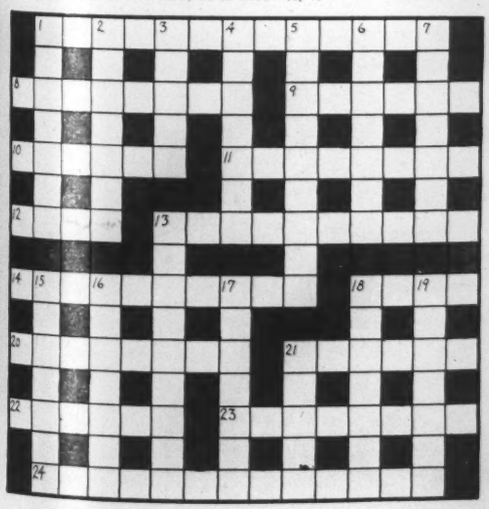
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 4. This cash transaction may come as a blow. (6,7,3,4,)
8. It could come to pain me. (8)
9. Extremely gay insect. (6)
10. One may get a bad scrape cutting these. (6)
11. A revolting result of going without breakfast. (8)
12. Were these fours an added handicap to golfers? (4)
13. Get a load of Steve and Dolores? No, lad! No! (10)
14. Chambers of Commerce? (5-5)
18. Hood embellished it at graduation. (4)
20. It has two gills. (4-4)
21. A song and dance at short notice. (6)
22. Its corny companion is all puffed up. (6)
23. A tricky flea! Let's get it in the sheets. (8)
24. Investigation the F.B.I. has yet to do, to cover Red points of view, as it were? (6, 7)

DOWN

1. Tip up, and the rest naturally follows. (7)
2. Howls "say Mr. take me to your bosom". (7)
3. Slain, by a knock on the head, perhaps. (5)
4. See 1 across.
5. To achieve this, one must be correct. (9)
6. How, reading down, the last letter of Margot appears. (7)
7. A handle to his name? Naturally the Viscount had. (7)
13. Unfolded as a prelude to filling up. (9)
15. See 21 down.
16. He's freer, in a pure sense. (7)
17. Without flowers, withers away. (7)
18. The old star-gazer would go to extremes! (7)
19. Does seeing through them give a haunted appearance? (7)
21 and 15. Spooner might have called them wattles of bits. (5, 7)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Abuse
4. Stickler
11. Tornado
12. Leopold
13. Exiles
14. Egg-shell
16. Farticipants
20. Metaphysical
23. Homespun
25. Dilate
27. Torpedo
28. Grumble
29. See 6
30. Baker

DOWN

2. Barriers
3. Spare tire
5. Telegraphy
6 and 29. Crowsnest Pass
7. Looked
8. Riddle
9. Attempt
10 and 26. Dotage
15. Miraculous
17. Tessitura
18. Scramble
19. Sleeper
21. Whiten
22. Smarts
24. Steep
26. See 10

(208)

Always in GOOD COMPANY

IMPERIAL

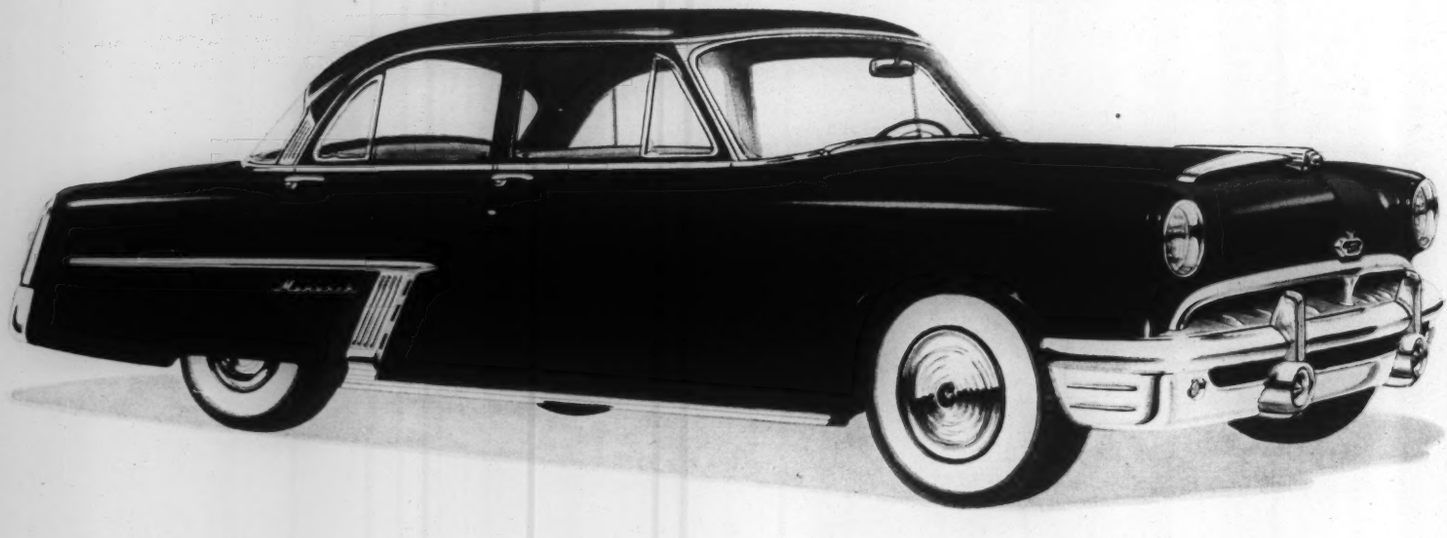
Canadian Whisky

Wherever men of discriminating taste gather—in friendly competition, good fellowship or quiet relaxation—*there*, you'll find Imperial.

Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited
WALKERVILLE • ONTARIO
DISTILLERS OF THE FAMOUS *"Canadian Club"* WHISKY

the "Met" comes to Canada

Memorable music—colourful costumes—glorious voices . . . and discriminating Canadians who value the priceless heritage of fine music, applaud the world-famous Metropolitan Opera on tour in Canada.

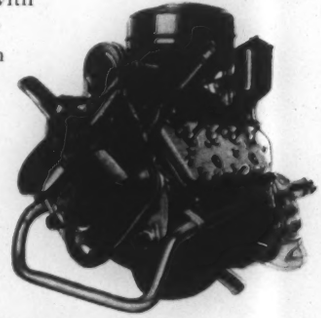


Where a fine car matters **Monarch** belongs

New ALL THROUGH
Different EVERY WAY
Beautiful BEYOND COMPARE

Those who appreciate the truly superb, will applaud the new 1952 Monarch. For here is a car whose *beauty* and *quality* lend proud distinction to any motoring occasion and command admiration in any setting. You find unmistakable quality in its every line—from the broad sweep of the front end and the one-piece curved windshield to the brilliantly-designed rear quarters. You see it in the luxurious interiors that are custom-appointed—faultlessly designed. You feel it in the swift, responsive power of its new 125-horsepower engine—the ease with which this fine car handles. It's these and many other features that make the 1952 Monarch *new* all through . . . *different* every way . . . *beautiful* beyond compare. Drive this magnificent new Monarch with your choice of Monarch Automatic Transmission or Overdrive, both at extra cost, or conventional shift . . . and you'll agree that *where a fine car matters Monarch belongs.*

NEW 125-HP. V-8 ENGINE



New high-compression design backed by Ford's experience in building more V-8's than all other manufacturers combined.

White sidewall tires, full disc hub caps, rocker panel mouldings, bumper-grille guards and fender skirts optional at extra cost when available.

Ford MONARCH

SEE YOUR MONARCH DEALER

Ride like a King in a **1952 Monarch**

OUR DOLLAR ON TOP?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

rate is the capital account. Last year this was what saved Canada's position. Enough capital came in to offset the $524 million deficit on current account, and to boost the reserves by $36 million—a total inflow of $560 million.

That's less than 1950, when the capital inflow was $960 million. It was also different in kind.

In 1950 foreigners (mostly American) were buying Canadian domestic securities in the hope of a quick profit on a dollar revaluation. This speculative element will always be with us; but in 1951 the noticeable thing about it was that it was so small. Last year the American (and other foreign) capital coming into Canada was divided roughly half and half between new direct investment and new issues of Canadian securities sold abroad.

Not since 1930 have so many Canadians gone out to borrow money in the U. S. as they did last year. More than $400 million of new securities were issued abroad, and three-quarters of them were provincial and municipal bonds payable in U.S. dollars. This is the same general scale of borrowing as in 1930, but it was offset by more retirements. The net increase in Canadian debt payable in the U.S. was slightly under 1930's, and the total U.S. debt is still 10 per cent less than it was at the end of 1930.

The net inflow from the sale of securities in the U.S. last year was $265 million. The increase in U.S. direct investment was $259 million. It's interesting to see how the new direct investment was concentrated in certain industries. Petroleum—exploration, development and refining included — accounted for more than half of it. Mining and manufacturing, pulp and paper and transportation took the rest.

This, of course, is nothing like the total increase in U.S. investments in Canada. A great deal of the profits of U.S. subsidiaries must have been ploughed back into the Canadian companies, because, although last year's earnings were higher than 1950's the dividends paid to the U.S. last year were lower. The DBS gives this estimate of the book value of U.S. investments in Canada:—

	$ million. 1950	1951
Direct investments:	3,442	3,900
Government & municipal bonds:	1,746	1,898
Other portfolio investments:	1,187	1,237
Miscellaneous assets:	190	200
Total:	6,565	7,235

In the first quarter of 1952 there seems to have been no slackening in the pace of Canadian borrowing in the

A COMPLETE SERVICE for Insured and Agent

7 company claims offices in leading centres in Ontario provide fast, efficient service in any emergency. Complete coverage for automobile, fire, personal property, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability, fidelity and surety bonds.

HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY ST., TORONTO
MEMBER OF THE STANDARD OF DETROIT GROUP

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Appearance is just as important in letters as it is in people . . . or products.

Every letter typed on an IBM Electric makes a perfect impression, has the distinctive personality which assures a friendly reception.

Turning out first-class work is simple with an IBM Electric. It is so easy to use . . . so responsive to your lightest touch . . . so saving of your time and energy.

IBM Electric Typewriters

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY LIMITED

IBM, Dept. SN,
Don Mills Road, Toronto 6, Ont.

☐ Please send descriptive folder on the IBM Electric Typewriter.

Name

Company

Address

City

NOW and/or LATER

Whenever you visit Atlantic City and the Dennis, your visit is "in season"—always ready to thrill you are the rumbling surf, the salty air, the exhilarating sun. To say nothing—when your mood is such—of gay crowds, smart shops, sophisticated entertainment. So plan to visit us—now and/or later.

Hotel DENNIS
Boardwalk at Michigan Ave.
ATLANTIC CITY
Write or telephone for reservations

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential and Day School for Girls, near Toronto, offering Elementary School to Senior Matriculation. Music, Art, Household Science (dietetics), Secretarial Science, Speech Arts and Drama. Valuable entrance scholarships. Prospectus on request.

REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D., Mus. D., *Principal*

DOUBLE-DECKERS

DOWNSTAIRS LOUNGE

COMPLIMENTARY MEALS

PERSONAL SERVICE

DRESSING ROOMS

FULL-SIZE BERTHS

The Height of Luxury
B·O·A·C
Stratocruisers to Britain

Luxury takes to the air

Montreal to London on B.O.A.C.! In superb comfort . . . you enjoy the cocktail hour, with stimulating conversation and companions . . . then as a guest of B.O.A.C., a delicious full-course dinner including wine and liqueurs. Finally, if you wish, a full-size sleeper berth at only a slight extra charge.

Experienced travelers appreciate the comfort of B.O.A.C. Double-Decked airliners . . . the thoughtful attentions of trained B.O.A.C. personnel. And for those who continue on to Paris or the Continent, B.O.A.C. offers the convenience of connecting flights from London, via British European Airways. Also, luxury Stratocruiser service from New York and Boston to London.

In addition B.O.A.C. offers new, low cost tourist service.

FLY OVER THE ATLANTIC AND ACROSS THE WORLD
B·O·A·C BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Reservations through your travel agent or railway ticket office or call B.O.A.C.:
Montreal—Laurentien Hotel, Tel: UNiversity 6-5861.
Toronto—32 King St., W., Tel: EMpire 3-4323.

U.S. or in the rate of foreign investment in Canada. But the current account was in balance; the reserves rose by only $8 million. So the total inflow must have been matched by U.S. balances held by Canadians or by "leads and lags" in the settlement of trade accounts.

The very minor increase in the official reserves in the first quarter indicates that the Government has not been doing much trading to influence the market. Officially the policy is merely to buy or sell Government funds in such a way as to iron out the sharpest fluctuations in the exchange, and not to try to change its trend. The position of the reserves suggests that this is all that has been done. If Government action in the next quarter goes at all beyond this, it would presumably be to reduce the premium on the Canadian dollar by buying U.S. dollars. Out of the Government's large reserves it could be done; but the results would show in the next quarterly statement of official reserves. There would almost inevitably be an increase, reflecting the purchases of U.S. dollars.

But, before the Government takes a definite hand in the market, there are forces in the market itself which might be expected to correct any overvaluation of the Canadian dollar. The longer it stays at its present height—certainly if it goes much higher—the more tendency there will be for people to start selling Canadian dollars instead of buying them. That would quickly change the dollar quotation if it happened in sufficient volume.

Whatever speculative element is left in the foreign capital in Canada, it will presumably start to get out (*i.e.* to sell Canadian dollars) as soon as it is persuaded that the Canadian dollar has gone as high as it is going.

As long as a two per cent premium remains, Canadian borrowers selling securities in New York have to pay an extra $20,000 on every million they borrow. The higher the rate goes the more they'll have to pay. At some point, this may be expected to discourage the borrowers.

U.S. firms thinking of putting money into Canada have to put up $1,020,000 when there's a two per cent premium for every $1,000,000 worth of Canadian work. At some point they will begin to think it's not worth it.

Canadian investors can buy $100 worth of Canadian securities with every $100. While there's a two per cent premium they can buy $102's worth of U.S. securities. At some point they will start sending their money out for the sake of this profit.

The calculations made by each of these classes of people depends on the interest rate to be obtained. But there must be a point where the rise in the Canadian dollar value makes people want to sell them instead of buying.

The question is "At what point?" Beyond the guess that we must be pretty near it, I don't know the answer. If I did I wouldn't be writing it in Saturday Night. Indeed I might never need to write for Saturday Night again.

Certificate of Pedigree

By this symbol you may identify the proud and ancient lineage of genuine Harris Tweed, spun from virgin Scottish Wool, dyed, finished, and hand woven by the Crofters of the Outer Hebrides. It is the heraldry of traditionally incomparable quality.

HARRIS TWEED

Harris Tweed

★ Look for the mark on the cloth
★ Look for the label on the garment

Issued by THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION LTD.

Gay Charm

FOR ALL YOUR NOTES AND LETTERS

For greeting cards or for those delightful little note sheets with gay, colourful covers, select an Austin-Marshall original—Canada's Finest.

At all leading stores

Austin-Marshall TORONTO, CANADA

CREATORS OF CANADA'S FINEST GREETING CARDS AND STATIONERY NOTES

"EXPORT"
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

TIME FOR DRIVERS TO GROW UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

dinarily high, and extraordinarily often ignored.)

Manitoba now checks on *all* drivers, and shows up the accident repeaters by scoring points against drivers involved in accidents, and giving them compulsory tests after eight points are chalked up.

As a result of this and other safety regulations, the number of non-fatal accidents in Manitoba in 1951 decreased by 19 per cent over the previous year. Winnipeg itself managed a 15 per cent overall accident reduction, and a drop of 27 per cent in the number of fatal accidents.

Vancouver also has reduced accidents by carrying out a rigorous program against unsafe drivers. (Police say their public relations have been impaired, but results have been accomplished.) The city in 1951 reduced the number of fatal accidents by 16, and an overall accident reduction of three per cent was made in 1951 over 1950. Also, say police, the extent of injuries suffered in accidents has been much less severe. This is taken as an indication that motorists have reduced their speed on city streets.

But it's hard to sell the idea that people who are accident prone should be left off the road.

Look at the popular reaction to a "speed trap". Almost all *serious* accidents involve cars travelling at excessive speeds, and a speed trap is a simple and efficient method by which the police can identify drivers who are going too fast. All the police are trying to do is stop people from killing themselves. But what's the immediate outcry?

Speed traps are "unfair". They aren't "sporting". They don't give the driver a chance. You'd think it was a game of some sort, between traffic policemen and drivers.

To most drivers, it is. They think a ticket is at stake; actually, their lives are. Grown men, competent executives, take this attitude.

LASTLY, there's the business of the cars themselves. Have you ever happened on the scene of a really bad highway accident? It's not something you'd want the kiddies to see.

The person sitting next to the driver has undoubtedly put his or her head through the windshield. This always causes deep cuts, usually fractures the skull, and sometimes lops the head off altogether.

The driver, his chest more or less protected by the steering wheel (unless it breaks off and the steering column goes right through him), perhaps collides head-on with the rear-view mirror or, in the case of those admirably-designed convertibles, with the screw which holds the top on.

Automobile manufacturers could recess the instruments on the dashboard into soft sponge rubber. They could pad the gadgets and sharp edges of the car's interior with rubber or stuffed leather. They could design a windshield which would drop out when a head hit it. It wouldn't cost much. It wouldn't prevent accidents, either, but it would cut down drastically on the number of deaths and injuries caused by those accidents.

Why don't they do it? Don't be silly. Would *you* want *your* car to look like an early model airplane?

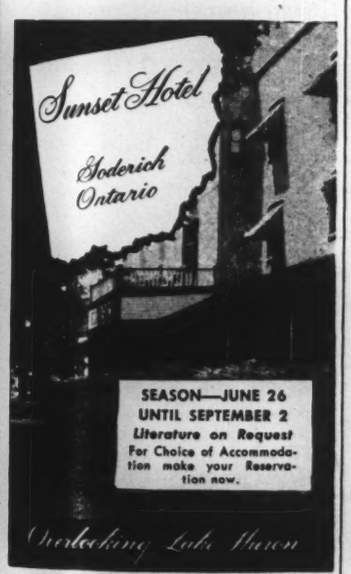
Certainly not. Let passengers take their chances. You're a careful driver. And don't think the automobile manufacturers haven't experimented with safer cars. They have.

NO, the simple fact of the matter is that the average driver doesn't *want* driving to be made safer, because many of the things which would make it safer would also inconvenience or embarrass him.

Although the next generation, through extensive traffic safety education programs now in progress in almost every province, may be more enlightened than those now on the road, at present it seems there is little point in people going on writing articles about traffic safety, or running safety shows on the radio. There seems to be no point in most cities in the authorities trying to make the streets safer. They're on a fool's errand, the way things look now, and a thankless one.

They might just as well save their time and energy, and wait for people to grow up.

The way things look now, it's going to be a long wait, for everyone but the undertaker.



AMONG THE MISSING!

the valuable clothing and belongings you didn't mark with

Cash's WOVEN NAMES

Mark everything, and avoid losses. Permanent. Attach with a few stitches, or use No-So Cement. From your dealer, or

Cash's — Belleville 18, Ontario

CASH'S NAMES: 12 doz. $1.80, 6 doz. $3.00, 12 doz. $3.50, NO-SO CEMENT per tube 25¢

Worried about security?

You can join the thousands of individuals who have found peace of mind through the many comprehensive plans of insurance offered by the Great American Group of Insurance Companies. These give you the opportunity of developing your personal and business interests — *certain* that you are protected against all emergencies.

Call our nearest agent or see your broker, he'll show you how easy it is to be protected economically!

J. H. HARVEY, *Manager*,
Head Office for Canada,
44 Victoria Street,
TORONTO

Great American Insurance Company New York

Great American Indemnity Company New York

AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK

ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY NEW YORK

Branches in QUEBEC, QUE., MONTREAL, QUE., LONDON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

"Captain Morgan's in town!"

...and he's bringing you a finer Rum Old Fashioned!

An appetizing old favourite with a welcome new flavour—that's an Old Fashioned made with mellow Captain Morgan Rum!

The new Captain Morgan Recipe Booklet gives directions for many delightful drinks and dishes. For your free copy, write Captain Morgan Rum Distillers Limited, Dept. E P.O. Box 308, Montreal, Que.

Captain Morgan

GOLD LABEL RUM Black Label

Blended in Canada from Carefully Selected Rare Old Rums.

YOU'LL catch the excitement of the men who unearthed the buried treasures of Egypt, Babylon and Troy — as you read

GODS, GRAVES AND SCHOLARS

by C. W. Ceram

The fascinating story of archaeology, the science that rewrote history. Dramatic, romantic, yet accurately informative . . . illustrated with 49 photographs, 72 drawings and 4 maps.

$6.75

McClelland & Stewart Limited
The Canadian Publishers

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

PERFECT YOUR
FRENCH
. . . in this natural French setting at
McGILL UNIVERSITY
FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL
MONTREAL
June 26 to August 8, 1952

Before you visit Europe . . .

Perfect your French, for professional use or for business or pleasure, in the natural, attractive French atmosphere of McGill's popular, long-established French Summer School at Montreal. Ideal study, conversational, residential course for teachers, students and business people; also for advanced students of good intellectual ability who aim at graduate work in McGill. French alone spoken at all times in residence. Tuition is of unusually high standards by experienced French university teachers. Resident scholarships and university credit certificates. Co-educational. Luxurious accommodation in Royal Victoria College, interesting social amenities, music and dramatics.

Fee: $285.00 (board, residence & tuition) Tuition only $125.00.

Write today for prospectus to:
Director, French Summer School
McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

BOOK REVIEWS

DRAGONS AND THE BIG STORE

THROUGH CHARLEY'S DOOR—by Emily Kimbrough—*Musson*—$3.25.

by John L. Watson

THE FOURTH VOLUME of the Kimbrough autobiography deals with the period of four years which Emily spent in the advertising department of Marshall Field and Company, the great Chicago department store. "Charley's Door" was the Washington Street entrance to Field's, favored by the carriage trade and presided over by Charley Pritzlaff, the amiable major-domo who knew Chicago society like the back of his hand.

On a winter morning in 1923 Emily Kimbrough walked through Charley's Door (wearing a "Paris creation" which she had stitched together on the floor of her Paris pension, and carrying a Brussels griffon named "Gamin" under her arm) on her way to an interview with Achsah Gardner, editor of Field's glossy magazine *Fashions of the Hour*. The interview resulted in a job and the job led to the editorship of *Fashions*, which position the author held until 1928 when she left Field's to become fashion editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Anyone who has worked in the advertising department of a retail store will recognize the pattern of Miss Kimbrough's adventures: the inevitable rush to meet the deadline, the agonies of "picture-taking", the terrifying encounters with "the buyers", those temperamental dragons upon whose shrewdness and ruthlessness the success of a retail business forever depends.

Detached from the awful hurly-burly of the daily newspaper routine yet sharply aware of everything that went on about her, Miss Kimbrough was in an ideal position to observe and chronicle the crazy world in which for a few brief but exciting years she lived and moved. Her attitude toward Marshall Field's was obviously inspired by something more than mere loyalty; she loved the store and everyone in it and from her reminiscences a number of gorgeously eccentric characters emerge. Chief among them is Marcella Hahner, the acid-tongued, soft-hearted virago who made Marshall Field's the biggest retail bookstore in the world. It was Mrs. Hahner who invented the autographing-party, the literary tea, the high-powered publicity campaign on behalf of the currently popular authors. She was a great merchant and an unforgettable character.

In spite of the carefully cultivated insouciance of its style and the inadequate line drawings of Alice Harvey, "Through Charley's Door" is an amusing and charmingly inconsequential book.

—Garrett P. Orr
JACKET "CITADEL OF THE LAKES"

Island Past

THE CITADEL OF THE LAKES — by Myron David Orr—*Dodd, Mead*—$3.50.

by William Sclater

FOR READING on a summer day, when the leaves rustle on the Northern trails and a zephyr wind soughs through the pines this is a book which will bring back the yesterdays. The brave yesterdays when British redcoats occupied Mackinac Island, the Gibraltar of the Lakes and troops of the United States sought to oust them; while two rival fur companies, one from each side of the line contended, with violence and political intrigue for the furs of the voyageurs, trappers, half-breeds and Indians who lived there.

A soundly-documented and well-researched story of Mackinac, island of legend and enchantment.

Pioneer

A WOMAN SURGEON—by Louisa Martindale—*Longmans, Green*—$4.25.

by Rica Farquharson

AS MORE women are being converted to accepting women in the medical profession, more books telling stories of the pioneers in their field will find a reading. So "A Woman Surgeon", in spite of deficiencies has a place.

Louisa Martindale had a distinguished medical career until her retirement in England, 1947. She became highly respected as a surgeon at a time when women surgeons were frowned upon alike by those in and out of the profession.

From a wealthy, important family, as a young girl, she found the Royal Free Hospital the only one in London where women could study medicine and surgery. From there she took her degree.

"A Woman Surgeon" is an extraordinary document in that the overtones are completely manipulated by a person who is not the subject of the book. It is the author's mother,

JACKET PHOTO: "GRANDMA" MOSES

a woman far in advance of her times with a zeal for women's movements, who moulded the characters of her two daughters when she became a young widow.

Medical students and social historians will find much to intrigue them although it is not a very good book, technically. The writing, in view of the subject-matter, has little distinction. Material is assembled with a minimum order as far as lay reader interest is concerned.

Shrewd Character

MY LIFE'S HISTORY—by "Grandma" Moses—*Musson*—$3.95.

by J. L. Charlesworth

THE NAME of this author has become famous on this continent in the past few years for her "primitive" paintings, much to the annoyance of some professional painters who have difficulty in selling their better work. On the other hand, week-end amateurs are perhaps encouraged to persevere, when they see one of their number fulfilling the romantic American dream, rising from obscurity and commanding an income from her work that many of the old masters would have been glad to earn.

Except for the fame that her painting has brought her, Grandma's life has been no more eventful than that of any other old lady. She was born on a farm in New York State in 1860, worked for a time as a hired girl, married, raised a family, lived in Virginia for a time, then returned to New York State, where she still lives on the farm her late husband bought there. Her simple story is told in her own words. Part of it was handwritten and part was dictated from time to time, the only changes, according to her editor, being in the spelling.

The writing has the same quality of primitiveness as her painting but it succeeds in revealing Grandma as a

An Ideal Camp For Your Child

THE CAMP FOR JACK AND JILL IN THE CALEDON HILLS

Only 45 miles from Toronto! Swimming pool and other facilities . . . . all activities supervised.

Camp is for both boys and girls aged 4 to 9 years. For complete information write to Assistant Director:

MRS. J. R. McMULLEN,
33 Roxborough Drive, Toronto.

Camp Owner and Director:

MISS OLWEN WILLIAMS,
Kindergarten Director,
The Elmwood Franklin School,
104 New Amsterdam Ave., Buffalo 16, N.Y.

BRANKSOME HALL

A Residential and Day School for Girls

10 ELM AVENUE, TORONTO

Junior and Honour Matriculation

also

Junior School — Art — Music — Home Economics — Secretarial Course — Swimming Pool — Skiing at School Farm comprising 50 acres — Skating. Toronto property consists of eight buildings and 10 acres of land. Modern class-rooms.

Fall term commences September 4th. Early Registration necessary.

For illustrated calendar write the Principal

MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A., LL.D.

11 DAY CRUISES M/V Fleurus JUNE to SEPTEMBER

FROM MONTREAL — ALL EXPENSE

ST. LAWRENCE CRUISES

or apply to

Ahcosh Shipping Co. 1240 Peel St. Montreal

La Province de Québec

Write today for your free copy of this beautiful illustrated booklet. It will guide you to a truly different vacation in the picturesque, historic Province de Québec, where you will enjoy French-Canadian hospitality in comfortable, modern inns and hotels.

Write today to: Provincial Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, Canada; or 48 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

shrewd Yankee character who is still getting quite a bit of fun out of life and enjoying to the full all the fuss that has been made over her art.

She gives a few details about her methods of painting. Most of her pictures are done from imagination, without models. Her early pictures were done in worsteds and their quality has carried on into her work with the brush, accounting for the Noah's Ark appearance of any figures she puts into the scenes. The reader will look in vain for any answer to the great question, how did she happen to hit the jackpot?

Probably Grandma Moses herself does not know the answer, and if she did would be too wise to tell it. At any rate the book contains several excellent reproductions of her work in full color, and from them the reader may puzzle out some kind of answer for himself.

Thy Neighbor

THE PILLAR — by David Walker — *Collins* — $3.00.

by B. K. Sandwell

IN THIS novel Mr. Walker has freed himself from all the limitations which kept his two earlier books, excellent as they were, from being full expressions of his capabilities. "The Storm and the Silence", the more artistic and less popular of the two, was too frankly written on the model of his friend, mentor and patron, John Buchan. "Geordie", with much more technical dexterity, seemed to have an eye on the success formula of some American novelists.

"The Pillar" stands firmly on its own base. There have been prison-camp novels in plenty, and indeed a novelist who was himself a prisoner of war for a long time, as Mr. Walker was, can hardly avoid the attempt to render the unique atmosphere and special relationships which develop in such places. But "The Pillar" is the product of long reflection on the meaning of that atmosphere and those relationships, and it sheds a flood of light on the human capacity for courage, friendship and sanity in the face of terrible stress.

"For some there was God's help, and for some the strong pillar of comradeship." (Are they two things, or two manifestations of one thing? "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God . . . and thy neighbor as thyself.") This book is about the strong pillar of comradeship between six men, as different in character, tastes, interests and background as six men can be. It is in seven sections, for one of the six men has an ending as well as a beginning, on the last day of fighting, when freedom for all six had already arrived. In each section there is a chapter or two of background showing how he became what he was when the prison camp received him.

There is no plot; only the slow growth of comradeship, the rising of the pillar. One of the six has the escape complex, and there are reminiscences of John Buchan in the resultant suspense and adventure, but they are not of the essence except as they draw the six, escapers and non-escapers, closer together. The dialogue is easy and the characterization remarkably vivid. And at the other end the reader asks himself inevitably: Could I have been a member of this little company? I can feel what they felt about one another; what would they have felt about *me*?

Writers & Writing

THE NAME MacMillan in its original Gaelic form, meant son of the man with the bald or tonsured head. The MacMillans originally were leaders in the Celtic church, which preceded the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland. This and a lot more of family information is available in the new volume, "The MacMillans and Their Septs" by Rev. SOMERLED MACMILLAN printed for private distribution and available through the Clan MacMillan Society, 50 Glassford Street, Glasgow, for $2.70. Clan histories have one thing in common: they always prove their own antiquity.

■ CHESTER WILMOT, whose "The Struggle for Europe" has been described as the most important book yet written about World War II, made a particular point of seeing General Guy Simonds when he visited Ottawa. In his book Wilmot describes Simonds as "a most able, forceful and original soldier. Ambitious, reserved, ruthless . . . intolerant of minds less capable than his own."

Wilmot's book has sold half as many copies in Canada to date as it has in the United States. Some American reviewers have not welcomed this first presentation of the British case.

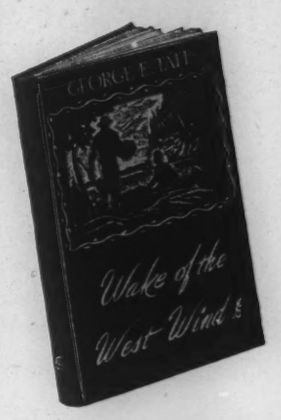
■ JOHN F. MAGOR, a Columbia School of Journalism graduate with editorial experience in Hamilton, Montreal, London, England and the Ottawa Press Gallery has just purchased the *Prince Rupert Daily News*. We are always glad to see trained newsmen become publishers. Magor intends to continue the independent editorial policy of the paper. He says: "The *Daily News* offers my family and me an opportunity to share the growth of a healthy city."

■ "No Time For Tears", a new Doubleday publication, is an account by CHARLES HAMILTON ANDREWS of his son's successful battle to survive an attack of the dread bulbar polio and contains a foreword by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and an introduction by Governor Earl Warren of California. It presents a message of hope and encouragement to all parents and tells dramatically of the fine work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

■ At seventy four, SIR PHILIP GIBBS appears to have produced one of the best novels of his career in "The Spoils of Time", Ryerson publication. Story is about English middle-class family from Edwardian era to end Second World War—perfect reading background for our entry into new Elizabethan period.

■ "Tanya" by KRISTINE BENSON KRISTOFFERSON is getting rave reviews across Canada, according to clippings received by Ryerson Press, publishers. —*Rica*

Leading Books For Boys and Girls

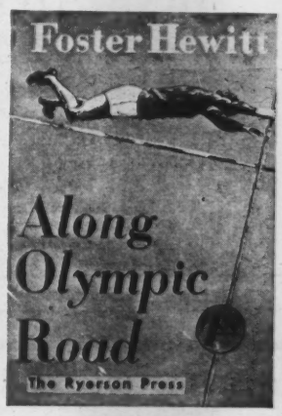


WAKE OF THE WEST WIND

By George E. Tait. "One of the finest boys' (or girls'!) books to come along in some time." — MONTREAL GAZETTE. $3.00

LITTLE GIANT

By Olive Knox. "Excitement enough . . . to please the most demanding of youngsters . . . . Clarence Tillenius' excellent illustrations add greatly to the book's authenticity and attractiveness." —THE BEAVER. $2.75



ALONG OLYMPIC ROAD

By Foster Hewitt. "This is good stuff . . . considerably better than Superman or Dick Tracy and even, for that matter, The Merriwells."—Kim McIlroy, in SATURDAY NIGHT. $1.50

At Your Bookseller's

THE RYERSON PRESS
TORONTO

Investment Service

We have been in the business of underwriting, distributing and dealing in government, municipal, public utility and industrial securities for 49 years.

Our facilities for buying, selling, quoting and reporting on securities and for providing current investment suggestions, are at your disposal through offices located in thirteen Canadian cities.

Orders accepted for execution on all stock exchanges.

We invite your enquiries.

Royal Securities Corporation
Limited

244 St. James Street West, Montreal

Toronto Hamilton Ottawa Halifax Saint John Quebec Winnipeg
Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Charlottetown St. John's, Nfld.

McCUAIG BROS. INC.

Investment Dealers

Specializing in
Canadian Mutual Fund Shares and Unlisted Securities
276 St. James Street, W., Montreal, Canada
Members: The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

McCUAIG BROS. & CO.

Stock Brokers
Established 1898
Members
Montreal Stock Exchange Montreal Curb Market
Calgary Stock Exchange

Head Office 276 St. James St. W.
Branch Office 1420 Peel Street
Montreal, Canada

OUTLINE STUDIES: We will forward copies from our continuing series of Outline Studies of leading Canadian Corporations, without obligation, on request.

SILVER-MILLER MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share has been declared for the current quarter ending April 30th, 1952, payable in Canadian Funds, Saturday, May 31st, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, May 15th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN W. TOVELL,
President.

Toronto, Ontario,
April 15th, 1952.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 259

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1952.

By order of the Board,
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., April 15, 1952.

U.S. BUSINESS

CANADA'S POPULAR DOLLAR

by R. L. Hoadley

AS A RESULT of the Canadian dollar selling at a premium in terms of U.S. currency, the popularity of American banknotes has diminished all over the world in free and black markets.

The free value of the U.S. dollar has declined in 46 countries, remained unchanged in two and risen in only seven according to the current "Pick's World Currency Report". The largest drop in U.S. banknote prices occurred in Israel where the bid dropped 22 per cent. Prices at Buenos Aires and Madrid declined 8 per cent, East Berlin and Zagreb dropped 7 per cent and Copenhagen, Helsinki, Bombay and Bangkok fell 6 per cent.

Meanwhile, Canada holds the spotlight to a much greater extent than ever before in U.S. business circles. The Research Institute of America in a special report has counseled its 30,000 members that Canada must be recognized as an important consideration in future American business planning. Few companies, the Institute said, "can afford to overlook the opportunities and the difficulties which flow from the emergence of Canada as a major industrial power."

The National Association of Credit Men in its current bulletin cites Canada as an example of industrial freedom and declares that the Canadian dollar should command a premium over the American dollar on the basis of credit worthiness. Said the credit men, "Canada is on a much better fiscal basis than we are. . . With the opening up of its natural resources the years ahead promise great things for its people. . . Climatically it could offer more, but in the matter of good government and a bright future it has the best to offer."

No Flair for Fairs

AMERICANS don't seem to have the flair for putting on a successful international trade fair. They will travel halfway around the world to visit and participate in foreign fairs, but when it comes to putting one across at home, the record is dismal.

The biggest attempt made so far to establish a large-scale trade fair has just ended with the bankruptcy of the Chicago International Trade Fair. The Fair group put on a trade show at the Chicago Navy Pier in 1950 and had bravely planned to hold another last March. When difficulty was experienced in securing exhibitors the date was postponed to August. Now bankruptcy has written a disappointing *finis* to the effort and the mid-western fair group has filed a voluntary petition with the court listing liabilities of $80,000 and assets of $18,000.

The Government itself took the initiative in the attempt to establish the trade fair tradition in the U.S. shortly after Canada demonstrated that such fairs in the European manner could be held in North America. The Department of Commerce set up a well-oiled international fair division in Washington with much fanfare. Trade fairs on the Canadian pattern were to be held in New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City as well as in Chicago. The usual committees of big names were formed, dates set and initial ballyhoo proclaiming the "biggest and best" got under way in each case. But one by one the projects faded away. U.S. businessmen in general, and foreign traders in particular, simply are not interested in staging such enterprises in this country. Yet they will travel to Toronto by the thousands to see what the Canadians have done.

U.S. Investors

A NEW study made by the National Foreign Trade Council reveals that U.S. private direct investments abroad totaled $13.6 billion at the end of 1950. These investments have increased at a rate of one billion dollars annually since World War II.

Most of these private investments abroad have been in Canada and Latin America. At the end of 1950 the total placed in Canada was $3.9 billion while $5.1 billion was placed in Latin America. During the years 1946-50 these U.S. investments in Latin America averaged $400 million annually and those in Canada averaged slightly under $300 million.

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 29

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending June 15, 1952 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 16, 1952, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 15, 1952.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, April 18, 1952.

BUSINESS COMMENT

MORE CANADIANS AT CITF

by P. M. Richards

WE CANADIANS are notoriously slow to appreciate our own advantages. It's only when we see foreigners queueing up for the privilege of sharing in Canadian development opportunities that we begin to wake up to what we have here. In past years a feature of the in-general outstandingly successful Canadian International Trade Fair — which will open its fifth annual show in Toronto on June 2 — has been the relatively poor participation of Canadian exhibitors. Foreign exhibitors have flocked here but Canadians themselves have been casual about showing their products. But this year it's to be different.

One way and another, the CITF appears to be assured of the biggest success in its five-year history. Primary reason is that the Trade Fair will present the most comprehensive picture of Canada's industrial might the world has ever seen, at a time when Canada is reaching peak importance as a supplier of raw materials and essential manufactured products. Next is the fact that Canadians themselves will be showing a greatly-increased, astonishingly-wide range of Canadian products. Canadian as well as foreign buyers will find many new trade opportunities.

So far, Canadian firms have booked more than 80,000 square feet of space, twice as much as last year, to show goods covering almost every conceivable field of human enterprise. From wood products and basic chemicals to newly developed machine tools, Canadian products will dominate the show.

The Trade Fair is as international this year as it ever was, and is already substantially larger than last year. So far, 24 countries are represented with exhibits, while a few more are known to be coming in. Almost 170,000 square feet of exhibit space has been taken to date.

England is the second-largest exhibiting country, with 26,000 square feet, most of it in the machinery section. Germany is exhibiting in a major way for the first time with products especially designed for the North American market. German firms have a total of 15,000 square feet in a number of trade categories. The United States is the fourth-largest exhibitor, with 13,000 square feet, almost all of it in the machinery section. Healthy representation has also come from France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and other European countries in a favorable export position.

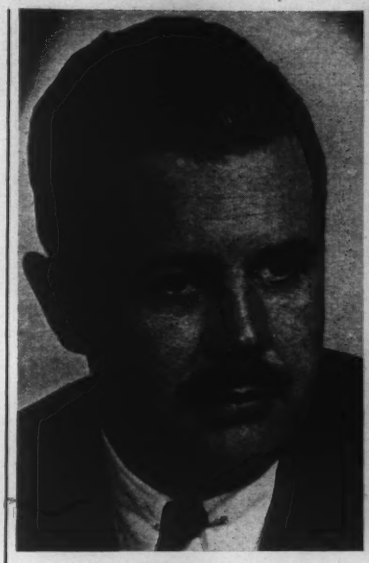
Buying attendance this year is expected to surpass that of any previous year. Canada's Trade Fair has now become known as one of the most important annual business events in the world, and is expected this year to attract business visitors from just about every major trading nation in the world. Attendance from the United States, it is expected, will be large. From New York, for instance, a delegation of about 50 business men representing the Port of New York Authority are paying the Fair a visit. Last year more than 35,000 business visitors from 53 countries attended the Fair. Roughly 90 per cent represented Canadian interests.

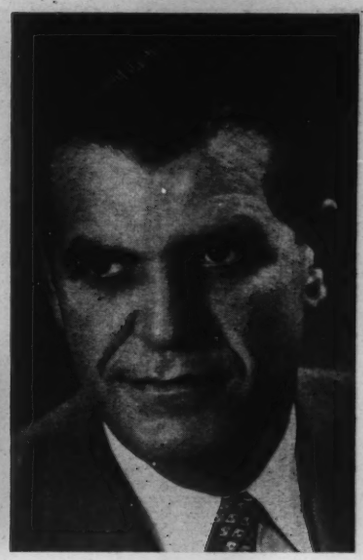
The largest single trade classification, as usual, is machinery and plant equipment, which encompass almost every industrial field. About half of the Fair will be devoted to goods in this category.

Basic Advantages

TO CANADIAN exporters worrying about present frustrations in export trade, John A. Marsh, general manager of the Canadian Exporters' Association, the other day made some points that are worthy of consideration by Canadians generally.

This country's export future, he told them in Montreal, is extremely





J. W. HAMILTON, Q.C. J. K. JAMIESON

At the recent annual meeting of Imperial Oil, J. W. Hamilton, Q.C,. general counsel, and J. K. Jamieson of the manufacturing department were elected directors of the company. Mr. Hamilton, a native of Picton, Ont., joined Imperial in 1938 as assistant solicitor and was appointed general counsel in 1950. Mr. Jamieson, who was born in Medicine Hat, Alta., has had wide experience in oil refinery operations and, during World War II, served with the Dominion oil controller's department.

L. G. BEAUBIEN & CO.

STOCK BROKERS

MEMBERS

Montreal Stock Exchange

Montreal Curb Market

and Canadian Commodity Exchange

•

221 NOTRE DAME ST., WEST,

MONTREAL 1, P.Q.

St. James Street, Montreal, with the 20-story Royal Bank Building in the background.

A big bank serving a growing country

The Royal Bank has grown with Canada. This bank was an integral part of the western tide of development. It has matched with expanding services the needs of a country coming to commercial and industrial maturity. It has become part of the very fabric of Canadian life and business enterprise, the trusted servant of two million individual Canadians.

Over 700 branches carry the services of the bank to the very doorsteps of Canadians in towns, villages and isolated communities from coast to coast. In foreign countries 62 branches promote and facilitate the flow of Canada's two-way trade; act as ambassadors of good will. Through correspondents in every corner of the world, The Royal Bank of Canada provides a banking service truly international in scope.

The Royal Bank continues to grow with Canada, welcomes every fresh opportunity to extend a friendly, helpful bank service to Canadians everywhere.

Over 760 branches in Canada, Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Colombia, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay Venezuela, Cuba, British West Indies, Dominican Republic, Haiti, New York, London and Paris. Correspondents the world over.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Montreal **Assets exceed $2,500,000,000**

bright and exceeded by no other nation because of these factors:

Canada has an actual or potential surplus of five of the world's six staple foods and the land and water to produce them perpetually.

Canada has timber, pulp, minerals and oil which, year by year, will give her a bargaining power not exceeded by any other country. She has what the world must buy.

Barring the atom bomb, bacterial warfare and a third world war, standards of living throughout the world can go only one way, up, and the increased purchasing power of the world will enhance the export position of both primary and secondary products in the "have" nations, of which Canada is one.

Our geographical position in the world gives us shipping advantages to both the Orient and Occident with a goodly proportion of our raw products to be found on both coasts for overseas shipment.

The manufacturing world of the future will be led by nations possessing electric and atomic power. The workman of the North American continent has more horsepower at his fingertips than any other workman in the world and need not be costed or engineered out of the market by the workman of any other nation.

Canada has across her only national boundary line the greatest active market in the world, with the greatest buying power. Though not entirely complementary in needed products, there are sufficient geographical differences to make mutual trade a steady and abiding thing, less affected by world depressions than is the trade of any other two countries.

School of Working

OVER in England men and women who've been unemployed so long they've forgotten how to work are being sent to a new school designed to teach them how. At first they're given household jobs, then jobs on the land and finally jobs in factories. The Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* comments that "to some observers, the necessity for such a school will seem an inevitable outgrowth of the socialistic state. What else can you expect, they will say, after years of being pampered and coddled by a paternalistic government?"

The *Winnipeg Tribune* says it would certainly hesitate a long time before advocating that a similar school or schools be set up in Canada, thus adding more names to the Government payrolls. But, it suggests, here in Canada many men on relief are there simply because they have forgotten how to work. Teaching them to work again would be a service not only to them but to the property-owners who pay the cost of relief.

Yes, that's true. And the task of retraining men in the manually-skilled occupations should not be especially difficult. But how would you rehabilitate a professional man—say a chartered accountant? It may be that it is among the brain-workers that the chief need for such a service lies.

This is a subject that seems to merit further exploration.

"A wise man was he who counselled that speculation should look fearlessly to all thirty-two points of the compass." CARLYLE

You *can* speculate -and *profit!*

True, speculation involves risk. But, it's no exception. What you own today—what you plan for security tomorrow—depends to a certain extent on an element of chance.

What really matters is that the risk be worth taking . . . the element of chance *safeguarded*. Then, speculative securities offer a sound vehicle for financial gain . . . increase the probability of substantial, tax-free appreciation.

This is the reasoning behind our company policy. It is a policy of intelligent broker-client relations that we feel should merit your support and confidence.

If you agree with our thinking, and would like to avail yourself of our services, we sincerely invite your enquiries.

QUOTATIONS FROM OUR STATEMENT OF POLICY

No property will be sponsored unless it has a favourable mineral showing.

No undeveloped property will be sponsored until Douglass, Allen, Davis Limited has assumed the first risk in the financing of preliminary work.

Only when the results of this first work convince us the property has a good chance for success will we feel justified in making an offering to our clients and the public.

All literature will be factual, and there will be no over-glamorizing of prospects. It will state bluntly that the offering is speculative and will contain only proven facts.

Our complete Statement of Policy available on request.

JV22

DOUGLASS, ALLEN, DAVIS
LIMITED
192 Bay Street, Toronto - EMpire 3-6288
S. T. DOUGLASS JOHN ALLEN, C.A.
K. A. DAVIS
Dealers and Underwriters of Speculative Securities

CANADA'S PRICES

TOO MUCH FOR ICAO

by Frank Lowe

THE DISTINCTIVE blue and white flag of the United Nations may disappear from Canada completely because of this country's high cost of living and the lack of diplomatic niceties so essential to the nervous well-being of the global civil servant.

The flag now flies from the modernistic, ten-storey International Aviation Building on Montreal's Dorchester street. This is the one spot in Canada where the UN maintains a permanent head office and right now the feeling is that it is only a matter of time before the one-world outpost hauls down its banner and looks for more congenial quarters.

The International Aviation Building was built by Canada, at a cost of $6 million, to make good its promise that this country would provide suitable headquarters for the International Civil Aviation Organization. This body is made up of representatives of practically every government in the world interested in aviation. It is the one UN body to make few headlines because it has had few squabbles and many successes. It has succeeded, for instance, in making even Spain and Russia working partners (occasionally) in the world-wide problem of improving civil aviation.

But, while free of the ideological upsets and propaganda fests which sometimes tend to turn other UN bodies into reasonable facsimiles of mammoth wind tunnels, ICAO recently got in a row about the high cost of living in Canada. It also commented none too kindly on that symbol of Canadian prestige, the rapidly firming dollar, and sniffed about the lack of diplomatic niceties in this country.

Main grievance was the cost of living. ICAO noted that it pays $225,000 annual rent for quarters in the International Aviation Building. This is $2.66 a square foot. The Food and Agriculture Organization, a similar UN body, gets its Rome quarters rent free from the Italian Government. In Geneva, UN groups get rent at the rate of 65 cents a square foot, or less.

This brought into the open a fight that has been simmering ever since the decision was made in 1944 to bring the postwar international aviation body to Canada if and when such an organization was formed. It was the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe who promised that Canada would consider it a

CANADA'S FIRST BANK

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS

B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
AD102

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
B. C. DAHLMANN, Res. Vice-Pres., Concourse Bldg., Toronto, EM. 6-8611
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE & CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

RESOURCES OF CANADA
INVESTMENT FUND LTD.
FONDS DE PLACEMENT DES
RESSOURCES DU CANADA LTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sixth dividend of FOUR CENTS per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 15th May, 1952 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th April, 1952, and to holders of Bearer Share Warrants on presentation of Coupon No. 6 on and after 15th May, 1952, as stated therein.

By order of the Board.

ADJUTOR SAVARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Montreal, Que., 28th April, 1952.

ST. LAWRENCE

First Mortgage Bonds, Series "A"

Price: 100 and accrued interest

To yield 5%

ST. LAWRENCE CORPORATION LIMITED is the fourth largest producer of pulp and paper products in Canada. It owns and operates 5 mills in Ontario and Quebec with timber resources estimated to meet their requirements in perpetuity.

The First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds are a first charge on the assets and earnings of St. Lawrence Corporation Limited. Consolidated net earnings for the last fiscal year, after provision for depreciation and depletion, were over 13½ times the annual interest requirements of these Bonds.

We recommend St. Lawrence Corporation Limited 5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "A", due April 15, 1972, as an investment which combines security and income backed by the growth of the fourth largest company in Canada's largest industry.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED
Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities since 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON KITCHENER BRANTFORD HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN
50 KING ST. W. TORONTO
275 ST. JAMES ST. W. MONTREAL

Elementary or Fundamental?...

We in the investment business and the people with whom we deal refer so often to the buying and selling . . . of bonds, debentures and stocks . . . that occasionally we feel that the basic differences between bonds and stocks may be overlooked or forgotten. The relatively inexperienced, and sometimes the experienced, may have in mind that bonds and debentures as a group are safer than stocks as a group, but this may be about as far as it goes.

It may be well to recall that, when an investment is made in bonds or debentures, the buyer is, in fact, lending money for a fixed period and at a fixed rate of interest to the Government, the Municipality or the Corporation whose bonds or debentures he buys. There is a contract between the borrower and the lender whereby the borrower agrees, amongst other things, to repay a fixed amount as principal at a specified time and pay fixed amounts as interest on specified dates. THE BONDHOLDER IS A LENDER.

When an investment is made in stocks, the investor is not lending money but buying a share in a business. There is no contract to repay. The investor becomes a part owner of the business and runs all the risks inherent in owning a business. The owners are responsible for the management, pay all the expenses, look after the creditors, then share in the final result whether it be good or bad. THE STOCKHOLDER IS AN OWNER.

Elementary? . . . no . . . fundamental. For it is these fundamental differences which make certain securities and certain types of securities suitable or unsuitable for an individual's account. Investing is a personal matter, and is most successful when the investment programme is planned to fulfil the requirements of the individual. Designing personal investment programmes is part of our business. It is part of our service . . . a service available to you at any of our offices or, if more convenient, by mail.

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Investment Dealers—Established 1889

TORONTO

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY LONDON OTTAWA
HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC
NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

privilege to have such an organization in its midst, and said a suitable home would be provided for it.

The promise was fulfilled with the opening in 1949 of the ultra-modern International Aviation Building. But even during the opening ceremonies all was not serene. Mexico chose this moment to unloose an undiplomatic left jab by announcing that Latin American countries did not want ICAO in Canada. This was glossed over for a while, but just recently the fight got onto the order paper as the governing Council held its 15th session.

Delegates unanimously stated at this time that if the $225,000 yearly rent was not carved, ICAO would have to seek a newer and less expensive home. Canada, Britain and the United States abstained from the vote.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Government replied that ICAO was lucky to be getting quarters so cheaply. That $2.66 per square foot would be upped to $3.25 if the U.N. body paid "a normal commercial rent."

Final touch to the ill feeling has been administered by the City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec. ICAO feels that both governments have ignored its existence. All city taxes, and all provincial taxes, are borne by ICAO, while U.N. bodies in other countries are granted diplomatic immunity from these expenses.

Asked why protests had not been made, one ICAO official said: "We have written about this to the Provincial Government. Our letters were never answered."

This does not mean that ICAO will pack up and leave right away. Constitutional changes will have to be made and this will take time. But the feeling in the organization is that the move should be made as soon as possible. This would rob Canada of its title of "Air Capital of the World," and Montreal of a $3 million yearly payroll.

More serious, for those who treasure such links as tangible symbols of a world growing more aware of the need for cooperation, is that the move would strip Canada of the only U.N. body that decided to call this country home.

—CP

MONTREAL'S MAYOR Houde: International aviation body is less than happy in his city.

RESOURCES OF CANADA INVESTMENT FUND LTD.

Canada is a Good Investment

Prospectus on request

SAVARD, HODGSON & CO. INC.

276 ST. JAMES ST. WEST
MONTREAL

BRANCH OFFICES:
1181 ST. CATHERINE ST. W., MONTREAL
TROIS-RIVIERES • SHERBROOKE

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents (Canadian) per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on June 16th, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 9th, 1952.

This dividend is payable on the Ordinary Shares of no par value as subdivided pursuant to Supplementary Letters Patent issued to the Company under date of November 20th, 1951, confirming the Scheme of Arrangement approved by shareholders at meetings held on November 14th, 1951.

The dividend on the shares represented by Share Warrants to Bearer will be paid against surrender of Coupon No. 89 at one of the places of payment specified below.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will note that Coupon No. 89 bears an inscription referring to the Ordinary Shares of the Company before the subdivision, accordingly, such coupons will be paid at the aforesaid rate on twice the number of shares designated on the coupons.

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

Places at which coupons may be lodged for payment:

In Belgium, at Brussels:—
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.
Banque de Bruxelles.
Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Banque de Reports et de Depots.
Nagelmackers Fils et Cie.

In France, at Paris;—
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.

In the Netherlands, at Amsterdam:—
Amsterdamsche Bank N.V.

In the United Kingdom, at London:—
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In Canada, at the Head Office of the Company:—
25 King Street West, Toronto.

For the convenience of holders of Bearer Share Warrants, arrangements have been made for the payment of coupons in Canadian currency against surrender thereof at any of the places specified above and subject to regulations in force at each place of payment.

Full information as to the procedure to be followed can be obtained in Brussels, from Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited, or in Paris or Amsterdam, from the Banks there specified, or in the United Kingdom from the Company's Agents, Canadian-Brazilian Services Limited, 148 Leadenhall Street, London E.C.3, England, or from the Company in Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 22nd day of April, 1952.

By Order of the Board
R. T. DONALD,
Secretary

The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, Canada, and The National City Bank of New York, New York, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

Advertising and **publication printing**

★

Saturday Night Press
71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable June 2, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Newmarket, Ontario,
April 25, 1952.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 16th to Shareholders of record May 15th, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario
April 25th, 1952

MONTREAL'S ST. JAMES STREET

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

miracles. Among them are the old families who made their money in CPR, textiles, and Montreal Power, seldom in mining stocks which they view as only slightly more legitimate than bingo. These people are not looking for a quick turnover; in fact they are as suspicious of a stock that climbs too quickly as they are of one that drops. The dividend column is what catches their eye and they are masters at reading a balance sheet.

Another important source of business for St. James Street brokers and investment dealers is Europe. Toronto may talk of international trading, but bilingual Montreal is supreme in this field. Unfortunately from the standpoint of sales totals, however, European clients are much the same as the old Montreal families. Their purchases are confined very largely to the top twenty stocks and are considered as investments rather than as speculations. Since the war, agencies and offices of many European banks and financial houses have opened on St. James Street because Montreal is generally considered in Europe to be the financial centre of Canada.

The manager of one of these European enterprises goes even further. "When Europeans think of Canada," he says, "they think only of Montreal. That is why we established our Canadian office here. If we had opened in Toronto, many of our clients would not know where we were doing business. Some of them would have thought we were getting mixed up with some high-pressure people who have tried to sell worthless stocks abroad."

THE ST. JAMES Street approach is slow and cautious. It watches, sometimes with envy but more often with frank disapproval, the activities of Bay Street and acknowledges the fact that because Bay Streeters are more aggressive, Montreal is losing financial business to Toronto. This loss is not confined to mining and oil stocks. As a result of vast trading in these speculative stocks, Toronto trading in industrials is increasing also. A successful speculator, St. James Street admits, graduates from mining and oils to industrials and ends up as an investor. Later on, Bay Street will inevitably follow the St. James Street pattern and become old and rich, and more cautious with its money.

Montrealers, of course, buy golds and oils, but the attitude of St. James Street towards these speculative stocks is, with few exceptions, aloof. While Quebeckers are no more averse to making money than Ontarioans, and while Quebec laws in other instances are lax as compared with those in Ontario, St. James Streeters claim that stock "deals" which are common on Bay Street would never be tolerated in Quebec. Many forms of promoting stocks on Bay Street are sternly frowned upon in Montreal and are seldom attempted there. Few brokers on St. James Street are interested in that kind of business.

Backed up by a hundred-year-old tradition, St. James Street appeals directly to the type of individual or organization interested in investment counselling as well as simply buying and selling. One St. James Street house, for instance, manages many millions of dollars for its clients but makes relatively few purchases or sales. One client holds securities valued at $475,000 including only 5,000 mining shares valued at $150. Another has $500,000 without a single speculative stock on the list and a third has $500,000 with only $25,000 in more or less speculative stocks. Bay Street firms as a rule are not interested in this type of business. Their incomes are based on market transactions, and securities which seldom change hands are of little interest.

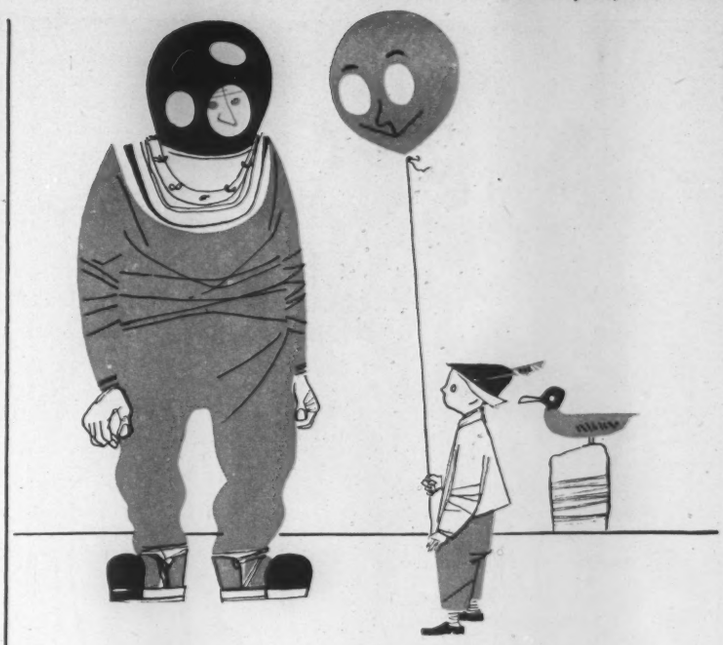
ST. JAMES STREET, however, was not always so decorous. It is solid and respectable and conservative today because some mighty big gambles of an earlier day paid off. In 1883, nine years after the Montreal Stock Exchange was officially incorporated, stock was being traded in one of the greatest Canadian gambles of all time, the Canadian Pacific Railway. Montrealers took a chance, even though the editor of *London Truth*, in the older financial centre, London, England, had this to say in an editorial addressed to cautious British investors:

"The New Yorkers are keen enough gamblers, and reckless enough at times, I admit, and yet it is impossible to believe that they are such fools as to put their money into this mad project. I would as soon credit them with a willingness to subscribe hard cash in support of a scheme for the utilization of icebergs. The Canadian Pacific Railway will run, if it is ever finished, through a country frostbound for seven or eight months in the year, and will connect with the western part of the Dominion, a province which embraces about as forbidding a country as any on the face of the earth. British Columbia is a barren, cold, mountain country that is not worth keeping. Fifty railroads could not galvanize it into prosperity.

"The parade of selling bonds in New York and Montreal is the new way of doing business that 'syndicates', bankers and loan contractors have adopted in order that it may seem that they have faith in the schemes they father. The Canadians spend money and we provide it. That has been the arrangement hitherto, and it has worked out splendidly—for the Canadians—too well for them to try any other schemes with the Canadian Pacific which they must know is never likely to pay a single red cent of interest on the money that may be sunk in it."

That should be surprising reading to the conservative Montreal investor who treasures his CPR above all others.

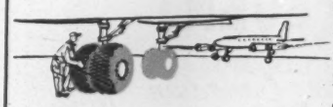
Early Montreal investors also speculated in the stock of the Bell Telephone Company which was first listed on the Montreal Exchange in 1880, and in Montreal Cottons which was listed the same year. In 1883, CPR and Western Union were listed and



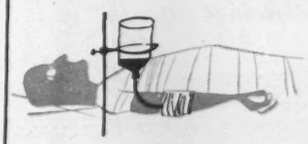
Improvements in rubber

natural . . . synthetic

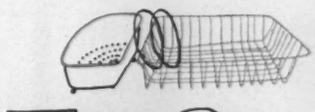
CHEMISTRY contributes to both natural and synthetic rubber products — adds desirable qualities to tires, tubes, hose, shoes, toys, household articles and many other products made entirely or partly of rubber . . . Here, too, Monsanto serves an entire industry — with a large group of rubber chemicals used to effect greater production economies, improved product quality, added plant safety.



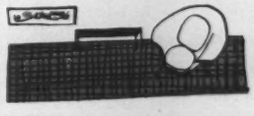
Santocure* is a Monsanto rubber accelerator that is equally efficient when used with natural or synthetic rubber. Saves acceleration costs — improves quality — adds processing safety.



Santoflex* B is a Monsanto rubber antioxidant used to increase wear by retarding oxidation and flex cracking in the finished product — add resistance to exposure.



Monsanto supplies a group of rubber deodorants and reodorants — Vanillin, Coumarin, Ethavan* — useful for concealing odor or adding fragrance.



Special Monsanto antioxidants, colorants, pigments, wetting agents, lampblack and lacquers are also available to the rubber industry.

*Trade-mark registered.

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

MONSANTO CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

MONSANTO CANADA LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

The Regent's Pleasure...

Savour with pleasure this rare and luxurious old whisky with the distinguished name... PRINCE REGENT.

PRINCE REGENT
Fine Canadian Whisky

THE PRINCE REGENT—later King George IV, ruled from 1811 to 1830, two years before G & W was founded.

P-2

Ask for PR for Princely Refreshment

A product of Canada's Oldest Distillery

COODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED • ESTABLISHED 1832

OTHER FAMOUS G&W PRODUCTS

Coronation—For those who prefer a light Canadian whisky.

Bonded Stock—The most popular Canadian whisky at a popular price.

Collins London Dry Gin—Distilled from the original English Formula.

in 1896, long before the mining boom hit Bay Street, St. James Street recognized its first mine security, Granite Creek Mining Co., which was listed on the Exchange. St. James Street was gambling then, because almost every Canadian investment was a gamble.

For far more than a century Montreal financiers have contributed to the development of Canada. In 1832, a group of less than a dozen men met one morning in the Exchange Coffee House on St. Paul Street, to organize a committee, or trading group. There had been some trading in securities even before that. In 1817 the Bank of Montreal was founded and the following year three more banks were opened for business, all with capital subscribed by the Montreal public. But the May, 1832, meeting in the Coffee House was especially significant. On that day books were opened for the sale of shares in the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway and Montreal began its financial career supporting the railway building which opened up the continent.

By 1850 Montreal newspapers were publishing daily market reports with quotations for the various issues being traded. The issues were few, mostly bank stocks, and there was still no organized market. In 1863 a Board of Brokers was formed with eleven members and plans were considered for setting up some orderly method of marketing securities of various kinds. In 1869 companies were required to list their stock before it could be traded in, and a listing fee of $50 was fixed.

In 1870 the first listing fee was received and, according to the official history of the Exchange, the entire amount was spent on champagne for the members. The following year an admission fee of $500 was established and the first disagreement among members was reported. The member at fault was fined a case of champagne. In 1874 the Montreal Stock Exchange obtained its charter.

THROUGH subscribing to the stock of the Canadian banks, Montreal investors indirectly helped establish many Canadian companies. Their interest in railroads, steamship lines and early manufacturing companies made possible Canadian expansion in the late eighteen hundreds. For more than fifty years they have played a dominant part in financing western wheat. Today, though conservative in outlook, St. James Street is still participating to a very great degree in Canada's expanding economy. It is supplying strictly venture capital to a limited extent, but it is also providing much of the capital for the established corporations which are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on extension programs.

Perhaps St. James Street has lost some of its original color and drive to Bay Street. As one oldtimer on the Street remarked: "Walk along St. James today and you'll find scarcely one new name of any importance. The giants of the early twentieth century have gone, their names remembered only in the names of companies or corporations they left behind. No one has come up to take their place." The oldtime tycoons, such as Sir Herbert Holt, have gone and their places have been taken by the E. P. Taylors who operate in the shadow of Toronto's City Hall.

Investment-wise, however, St. James Street still has the returns from many very big plunges tucked away in security portfolios where no Bay Street broker will ever get at them.

INSURANCE

A Burning Problem

by L. D. Millar

IT IS ESTIMATED that last year fire took the lives of nearly 600 Canadians and consumed more than $75 million-worth of property. Ten years ago 243 persons died in fires, only 40 per cent of the number who perished last year. That same year fire destroyed $22.7 million worth of property, only about one-third of last year's loss.

While fire departments, insurance underwriters and other organizations wage a constant war against fire waste, the tragic loss will not be halted until the public is shaken out of its apathy toward fire safety because the big majority of fires occur in residential properties, the places where people live. Over a ten-year period these home fires accounted for 71.1 per cent of the total number of fires reported in Canada. And, carelessness, inattention and recklessness are behind most of them. In fact, about nine out of ten fires could be prevented by good housekeeping and cautious habits.

About 13 per cent of fires are of unknown origin. Of the fires of known causes, 84.5 per cent start from four main groups of causes.

Causes of Fires

	No. fires % total	
1. Smoking and matches—		
Smokers' carelessness	37.9	
Playing with or misuse of matches	5.7	
		43.6
2. Cooking and heating—		
Overheated or defective stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes	11.8	
Defective or overheated chimneys	5.3	
Hot ashes	4.9	
Sparks on roof	2.1	
		24.1
3. Defective wiring and appliances		10.4
4. Carelessness in use of lamps or petroleum—		
Open lamps, candles, etc.	2.7	
Kerosene, gasoline, etc.	3.7	
		6.4
Total four chief causes		84.5
Other causes—		
Lightning	2.4	
Fire originating off premises	1.4	
Spontaneous combustion	.9	
Incendiarism	.5	
Miscellaneous	10.3	
		15.5
		100.0

It is clear that the chief causes of fires are preventable. Cigarette fires are nearly all due to carelessness or inattention. Fires due to overheated stoves, furnaces, boilers and smoke pipes start because someone allows the stove, furnace or boiler to become overheated or someone neglects to keep it clean or in good working condition. Hot ashes cause fires only when they are handled carelessly or when put into inflammable receptacles. In other words, most fires don't *have* to happen.

—Arthur G. Roberts

FISHERMAN'S FRIEND: Radar for small vessels weighs 12 lbs., sells for $200.

SCIENCE FOR THE FLEET

FISHERMEN RIDE THE BEAM

by Arthur G. Roberts

SINCE radar became commercially available after the war, shipping firms have equipped themselves enthusiastically with this most modern aid to navigation.

The very latest radar development can detect objects as close as ten yards from the ship and can throw on the screen detailed displays of harbors, wharfs and docks with sufficient clarity for ships to dock or pass one another in narrow channels while navigating solely by radar. Equipment such as this is expensive. Small vessels like those in the Atlantic or Pacific fishing fleets, harbor tugs and other small craft could not afford the initial cost of such a luxury or the cost of trained men to operate and maintain it.

Until recently these small vessels have depended entirely on the conventional lighthouses and foghorns.

At the request of the Department of Transport, the National Research Council has investigated the possibility of providing ships too small to take advantage of radar with a simple and inexpensive microwave navigational aid. Under Ross Smyth, the Radar Development Section has developed a microwave lighthouse with a horizon range that is sufficient to provide a homing beam into a narrow channel or to a particular wharf.

A small pulse transmitter with its antenna that radiates a knife-edge beam, can be installed directly on a line with a channel or jetty. If a channel is particularly tricky, several beams can be used in conjunction with one another.

Since this development is still pretty much in its early stages, the matter of jurisdiction has not yet been decided. Presumably the transmitter and antenna on land will be supplied and maintained by the Department of Transport. The only cost to the operator of the vessel will be the price of a receiver like the one shown which could retail for $200 or less. Using this equipment it has been found that a course can be set to one quarter of one degree.

The receiver has been purposely simplified, and ruggedly constructed, so that any crew member can use it. Only two controls are provided, a volume control and an "on-off" switch. The front face of the box in which the receiver is housed is shaped as a section of a paraboloid, serving as a reflector for the receiving array. The whole assembly weighs only about 12 pounds.

Although the receiver can be hand-held, it is equipped with a fixed mounting ring with a bearing scale. By swinging it from side to side until maximum signal is obtained, an accurate course can be set.

THE SIGNALS from the shore-based transmitter are so coded that a vessel picking up signals to the left of the beam hears a continuous stream of A's sent in morse, while if it is to the right of the beam it receives a series of N's. Once it hits the homing beam these two streams of A's and N's interlock to form a steady signal.

Experimental installations of this equipment have been in operation in Halifax and its approaches, to allow small vessels to assess its usefulness. One beacon is installed on Chebucto Head at the entrance to the harbor and the other on George Island, their beams coinciding as closely as possible with existing visual lighthouses. Another experimental installation is planned for Port Colborne on Lake Erie.

Eight receivers have been lent to Halifax shipping firms and organizations for a trial period. Although no recent reports are yet available, the initial reaction was extremely favorable.

Do you get a letter from us every month?

IF NOT, we will gladly send you one. It will be about investments and contain important information on the bonds and stocks which we recommend for investment.

The securities listed are selected carefully to meet the varying needs of investors for maximum income with security of principal.

If you would like to receive this list of investment recommendations, ask us to put your name on our mailing list. Please address your request to our "Correspondence Department".

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

50 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: EMpire 4-0161

276 St. James Street West
Montreal
Telephone: HArbour 4261

Offices: Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Montreal, New York

MARGISON BABCOCK and ASSOCIATES
LIMITED

CONSULTING PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

SPECIAL PROJECTS ORGANIZATION

21 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO (Head Office)
10053 JASPER AVE., EDMONTON

COMPLETE DESIGN OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Site Services and Facilities
Building and Building Services
Process and Process Services

SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

Calico coquette . . .

Styled with the knowing skill of New York fashion genius, Henry Rosenfeld. This fabulously skirted flatterer is yours on Fashion Floor, The Third.

SIMPSON'S STORES AND ORDER OFFICES SERVE CANADIANS FROM COAST TO COAST

FILMS

NATURE vs. ARTIFICE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN film "The Emperor's Nightingale" is a fantasy based on the Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale about the Chinese Emperor who learned to value natural beauty above its ingenious imitation. The screen adaptation tells about a poor little rich boy who falls into a feverish dream in which a puppet Emperor discovers through the song of the nightingale the meaning of beauty, freedom and nature.

Produced in Nu-Agfa Color, it is filled with enchanting stills, perfectly adapted for framing and hanging on nursery walls—the nightingale on a branch silhouetted against a broad harvest moon, a top-hatted frog leaning over a reedy pool, bubbles rising from the mouth of a great fish, poised on its tail. The picture is filmed with taste, gentleness, innocence and charm. But it also goes on for a very long time and there are moments when you feel you would welcome the vigor and bounce and even the occasional vulgarity of Walt Disney.

This is probably a corruption of taste, and no doubt it would sadden the good Hans Christian Andersen to realize how much more closely the modern audience is attuned to mechanical pace than to leisurely parable. We don't want to listen to the nightingale indefinitely. We don't even want to listen too long to its mechanical substitute. We want our entertainment in a hurry, as we want everything in a hurry—rapid transit, fast delivery, prompt service, with everything speeded up right down the line to quick-drying paint, minute tapioca and instant coffee.

Your enjoyment of "The Emperor's Nightingale", therefore, will depend largely on your ability to relax and accept its leisurely pace and reiterative sequences. The English commentary (by Phyllis McGinley) catches perfectly Hans Christian Andersen's tone of gentle didacticism, the background music is apt and beguiling, and the parable itself is something that a modern audience with its addiction to mechanical gadgets can hardly afford to overlook.

The film has only two human actors, a small boy and girl, both very natural and appealing, as European child-stars usually are. The Chinese dolls and mechanical toys take over the rest of the action. They are handled with extraordinary skill, but the wonder is still (to borrow once more from Dr. Johnson) not that they perform like living creatures but that they can be made to perform at all. The whole thing is a highly ingenious form of toy entertainment, a substitute for nature which Hans Christian Andersen, if he were consistent, might be the first to deplore.

IN "THE LAS VEGAS STORY" we have Victor Mature teamed with Jane Russell, both as handsome as statues and not much more mobile. Jane, a former night-club singer, is back in town with her new husband (Vincent

—Towne

"THE EMPEROR'S NIGHTINGALE"

Price) a shady businessman who has come to Las Vegas to recoup at the gambling tables, using his wife's diamond necklace as collateral. The necklace itself is from Cartier's, and is obviously of such fabulous value that it makes one uneasy to watch it slipping from pocket to pocket.

It's a mystery story of sorts, involving the theft of the necklace and, presently, a murder. However the film is in no hurry and takes plenty of time to reveal Jane in a series of strapless evening gowns, and once, for no reason except the obvious one, in a stall-shower. In between times she and Victor Mature sit opposite each other at a cafe table, exchanging reproaches or just staring at each other with hooded, smouldering eyes. There is, however, a curiously antic finale, which has the villain absconding with Jane and her necklace while Victor Mature pursues them in a helicopter. Apparently *anything* can happen in Las Vegas.

"LONE STAR" continues the cinematic history of the United States, with Clark Gable fighting, mostly with his fists, to bring Texas into the Union, and Broderick Crawford, working with the womanly help of Ava Gardner to keep it out. As the editor of the Austin newspaper Ava has to go through a good part of the film in a plain shirtwaist and long gored skirt, but even in this unenticing outfit she has a powerful effect on Hero Gable.

Lionel Barrymore as Andrew Jackson and Moroni Olsen as Sam Houston take a hand in the struggle, but mostly it is Gable and Gardner who bring Texas in. At least that's how they tell it in Hollywood.

RECORDS

In Lighter Vein

VIENNESE WALTZES. Although Viennese is somewhat of a misnomer, this collection of waltzes old and new is calculatedly pleasing. They are given a somewhat flashy treatment by the MGM orchestra under Macklin Marrow. Included are old favorites such as The Skaters' Waltz, Gold and Silver Waltz and cursory renditions of two Strauss waltzes, Emperor and Fledermaus, as well as some more up-to-date ones. *(MGM—E94.)*

FALLING IN LOVE—Tenor Allan Jones in hits from musical comedy, with love as the central theme, some old and some new. They range from Victor Herbert through Cole Porter and Ferde Grofé to Rodgers and Hart. Allan Jones handles them in his usual effortless and pleasing style. *(RCA Victor—45 r.p.m.—WDM-1527.)*

MAINTAIN PRODUCTION SCHEDULES

as the AMERICAN CAN COMPANY does

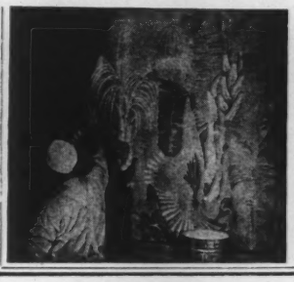
BY PW TELETYPE

In the container industry P.W. Teletype helps meet deadlines by eliminating verbal error and providing accurate, instant, written orders. Ask your local telegraph office to show how P.W. Teletype can help your business.

PRIVATE WIRE Teletype SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL — CANADIAN PACIFIC

HANDLING MORE THAN 75% OF ALL CANADIAN TELETYPE SERVICE



WALL RENOVATION

IN HOMES CHURCHES BUILDINGS

For 45 years we have renovated by special processes
Have studied, developed and applied wall renovating process to suit every conceivable type of decorated surface, and served thousands of homes and institutions throughout the Province. The work is carried out with simplicity and speed by our men who have had years of training in applying our processes for each individual requirement of the surface to be renovated. Write or telephone PR. 1467, for estimates and full details

- Wallpaper of every description
- Painted surfaces, flat or gloss
- Cotton ceiling and walls
- Mural and gold leaf
- Glazed and blended surfaces
- Stucco and caenstone surfaces
- Acoustical surfaces of all types
- Church and theatre decorations
- Wall finishes of every type

A. TEOLIS LIMITED, 4 COLLIER STREET, TORONTO

BUYING PROTECTION PLUS PREVENTION

An INSURANCE policy by itself won t keep your power plant and boilers running in safe condition. But our inspections—which accompany the insurance afforded by this Company—can help you with that job.

Our experts are trained in the exacting work to which we assign them. And they are available, too, for aiding policyholders in times of emergency. *Be fully Insured—ask your broker or agent for details.*

EXPERIENCE—SERVICE—STABILITY

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg. Montreal — 737 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

14 50

By Appointment
Scotch Whisky Distillers
To the Late King George VI
John Dewar & Sons Ltd.

It never varies

"DEWAR'S SPECIAL"

SCOTCH WHISKY

DISTILLED, BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

62H

WOMAN OF THE WEEK

SHE SHALL HAVE MUSIC

by Helen H. Britton

IF YOU ASKED Anne Gray what her one goal was she would say, "I always dreamed of being a church organist." Her courage and determination has made that dream come true. She is now church organist and choir director of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Prescott, Ontario. It is not easy for any musician, let alone one who is blind, to memorize hundreds of voluntaries and hymns but Anne is proving that she is able to handle the job. She travels 60 miles from her home to Prescott each Wednesday for that night's choir rehearsal, returning home on Sunday night to get her hymns and anthems ready for the following week.

When she was 18 months old Anne Gray sat up and took notice of a catchy tune of the day, "Carolina Moon," and began to hum it, keeping time with her foot. Her family did not realize it was the beginning of a lifetime career for this young girl from Westport, a small centre not far from Brockville, Ont.; nor could they foresee that in the fall of '51 Anne would be the only blind girl of 81 graduates to receive her ARCT (Associate of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto) diploma from Dr. Sidney Smith in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto.

Anne, who has been blind all of her 23 years, is charming, dark-haired with a sunny disposition. Her two sisters, Betty the eldest and Serena, youngest of the family, are both musical. It was at the age of four that Anne began listening in earnest to her sister Betty practise her piano lesson, then she would go to the piano and play the lesson after her sister finished.

WHEN she was eight Anne started school at the Ontario School for the Blind at Brantford, and when ten started taking piano lessons. Five years later she added organ lessons to her curriculum, studying under the late Frederick Lord. While in Brantford she directed a girl's choir of 20 voices. That was when Anne discovered joy in choral work as well as piano and organ theory. A composer in her own right her works include an anthem, hymns, organ compositions including a prelude, besides the foundation of a book she hopes to complete.

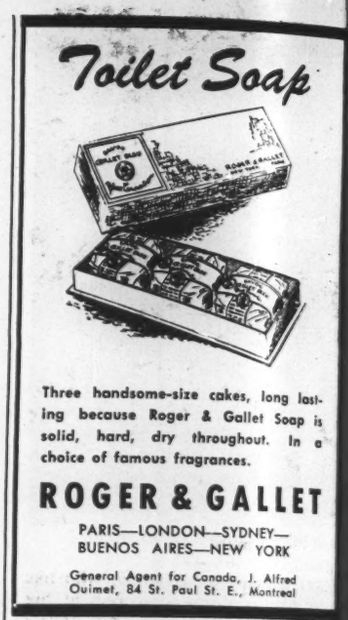
The course leading to her ARCT degree could easily have discouraged many sighted musicians. She had to memorize the five works required for her final examination, Bach's Trio Sonata No. 11, his D Minor Toccata and Fugue, Cesar Franck's Prelude, Fugue and Variations, Mulet's Carillon Suite and the Mendelssohn Sonata No. 4, which test she passed with honors, qualifying her as a teacher and solo instrumentalist in organ.

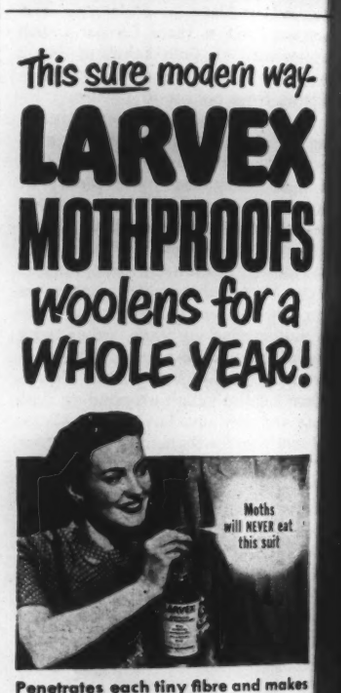
FORTUNATELY for her Anne has a wonderful memory. All through her course she used Braille, copying out her music from printed scores, or borrowing music already available in Braille in the CNIB music library. She copied out three of her final-examination scores in Braille while a sighted reader read them to her. Once copied, she memorizes each work, bar by bar.

Not many have the spirit and perseverance to reach their one ambition so early in life as this blind young Canadian organist from Westport, Ontario.

A new age was opened to the world's 7 million blind people during this century thanks to the French professor, Louis Braille, who died unknown and unnoticed in a Paris sanitarium. The system of reading and writing through an alphabet of raised dots which he devised and gave to the world, liberated hundreds of thousands of people from intellectual stagnation and inactivity. Anne Gray is just one of the many talented people whose natural gifts have been cultivated with the aid of Braille.

Smart to serve with
Hors d'oeuvres
or a
Cheese Tray
Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean
P. F. ENGLISH QUALITY
25c 8 OZ. PACKET
Vita-Weat requires no preparing. So convenient to have on your pantry shelf for occasions when refreshments must be quickly prepared.
PEEK FREAN'S
Vita-Weat
WHOLE-WHEAT CRISPBREAD
Delicious, crisp, thin wafers of whole wheat that you will enjoy with any spread, sweet or savoury . . . or to eat for your daily bread.
MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous Biscuits
573


Toilet Soap
Three handsome-size cakes, long lasting because Roger & Gallet Soap is solid, hard, dry throughout. In a choice of famous fragrances.
ROGER & GALLET
PARIS—LONDON—SYDNEY—
BUENOS AIRES—NEW YORK
General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 84 St. Paul St. E., Montreal


This sure modern way-
LARVEX
MOTHPROOFS
woolens for a
WHOLE YEAR!
Moths will NEVER eat this suit
Penetrates each tiny fibre and makes the cloth itself MOTHPROOF
NO ODOR—NO WRAPPING
NO STORING AWAY
You can be absolutely sure moths will never again damage your woolens. And the method is so easy and convenient! Just spray the garments with LARVEX and you can be sure moths won't eat holes in them whether you wear them or hang them away in the closet.
This magic LARVEX spray penetrates each tiny fibre and treats the cloth so that moths are positively stopped from eating holes in your woolens. And this positive LARVEX protection lasts a WHOLE YEAR. Washing removes LARVEX's protection—DRY CLEANING DOES NOT. Odorless. Stainless. Non-inflammable. No cumbersome wrapping or storing away. Spray your rugs and sofas, too!
Inexpensive! It costs no more to mothproof a suit with LARVEX than it does to get it dry cleaned. Remember, LARVEX gives positive protection against moth damage.
LARVEX
The Largest Selling Mothproofer

CHILDREN

WHY BABIES DIE

by Helen Claire Howes

WITHIN THE LAST ten years, approximately 1,000 Canadian babies have been found dead of accidental suffocation, and there are doubtless that many heart-broken mothers blaming themselves for the tragedy. But most of these mothers were in no way to blame for the baby's death!

Medical science has now proved that the vast majority of apparently healthy children who die suddenly are not smothered at all. Specialists say that well babies do not give up life so easily. Almost from birth a healthy child can free his mouth and nose from too-close covering. Dr. Rosario Fontaine, Chief Pathologist for the Province of Quebec, agrees. A study of the sleeping positions of 100 healthy infants in three institutions proves it.

Healthy babies are able to look after themselves pretty well and, doctors say, fear of their smothering in bed causes much needless anxiety.

Babies have occasionally been smothered by the mother's body when she falls asleep while nursing or comforting a crying child in her bed. Babies have choked to death from inhaling vomited food into the windpipe, and have died from being left out too long in zero weather. They have been strangled by carriage straps and bib tapes, and smothered by the weight of a kitten on their chest. But these instances are rare, and do not compare with the large numbers whose death certificates read "accidental suffocation".

In 1944 in the United States this alleged cause accounted for more deaths annually than measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria combined, and equalled those from whooping cough. In 1947, nearly half of all accidental deaths of babies under one year were attributed to suffocation.

Now if these babies had actually been suffocated by bed clothing, pillows, etc., it would have been the newborn who succumbed—the most helpless, who could not roll over, push the sheet down, turn the head sideways, or scream. But this accident almost never happens to a baby under a month old. They average two to four months and, as usual, two-thirds are boys. (Even in these deaths, the stronger sex proves more vulnerable.)

The death rate from "suffocation" rises during the fall and winter because, it is said, mothers naturally put on heavier coverings in cold weather. Although the time of year is an important clue to the cause of these deaths, the cause is not heavier bedding.

Then why did these apparently well babies suddenly die? It has been proved beyond dispute that *the great majority of them died not from suffocation, but from sudden, overwhelming infection.* (This is also borne out by experience at the Montreal morgue.)

Doctors who have carried out these

CONTINUED INSIDE BACK PAGE

■ Women in the news: Recently EVELYN MILLARD was appointed as Principal of Bishop Spencer College, St. John's, Newfoundland. Miss Millard, an MSc of London University, comes to the College from England.

■ Winner of the Marty Memorial Scholarship of Queen's University is DOREEN MAXWELL of Ottawa, an MA in biology from Queen's, at present on a doctoral program at McGill.

■ And in Kitchener, Ont., they have a new JP — a woman. She's MARGARET DOLMAGE and she's just 22. She holds her position by right of succession. A woman JP isn't unique but not many are as young.

■ A $2,000 International Student Service post-graduate scholarship has been awarded to JOANNA VANTERPOOL of Saskatoon, a '50 grad of the University of Saskatchewan. At present she is studying at the University of Wisconsin.

■ Ontario IODE has a new President. She is JEANNE KNAPMAN of Hamilton, a former school teacher and for the last ten years on the Provincial IODE Executive.

FOR YOUR TABLE . . .

The same fine sauce that finds an honored place on the dining tables of world-famous clubs.

FOR YOUR COOKING!

Always keep Lea & Perrins on your condiment shelf . . . Use it often to give an extra flavor lift to gravies, stews, soups and snack dishes . . . Use it to give the chef's touch to everyday cooking!

LEA & PERRINS

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE Sauce

new!

☆ My Love
☆ flower mist
☆ dusting powder

From France comes Elizabeth Arden's newest, most romantic fragrance . . . a brilliant complement to the fashions of the moment . . . enchantment for the most sophisticated woman you know.

My Love Flower Mist . . . a lighter-than-air version of this great perfume . . . in the crystal perfection of an exquisite bottle . . . **$6.00**

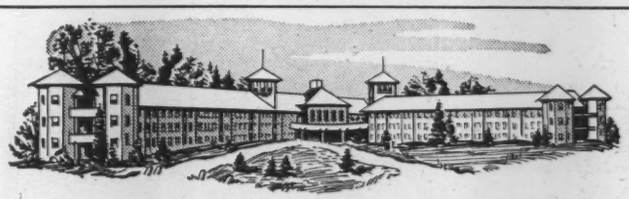
My Love Dusting Powder . . . enchanting in its round flat plume bedecked box . . . **$4.25**

My Love Perfume . . . in the regal plumed bottle . . . **$8.75** to **$43.25**

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

And At Smartest Shops In Every Town



This luxurious Resort Hotel is set deep amid the fragrant pines and island-studded waters of the world-famous Muskoka Lakes. Drive right to the door, or come by Rail, and Lake Steamer, to our own dock. Enjoy an unforgettable holiday with every city comfort in the unspoiled scenic splendor of Canada's finest vacation-land. Hotel-trained staff—Continental Chef—Superb Meals.

For Reservations, telephone EMpire 6-8781 (Toronto) write 80 King St. W. Toronto or see your Travel Agent.

New LOW RATES now in effect

- Private Golf Course
- Lake Steamer Cruises
- Orchestra & Dancing
- Tennis Courts
- Coffee Shop
- Dining Room
- Beverage Room
- Luxurious Bedrooms

THE Royal Muskoka HOTEL

LAKE ROSSEAU ONTARIO

ST. THOMAS ONTARIO Alma College

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Famous Canadian school for girls, founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal P. S. Dobson M.A. (oxon), D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario

OPENS SEPTEMBER 9th

Valuable Scholarships & Bursaries Available

EATON'S

Midsummer Night's Dream...

What more beautiful than to spin a hostess gown of silver moonlight and black night! What more appropriate than gossamer silk that murmurs soft accompaniment to your every movement. From a fragile, utterly feminine collection, now, at Eaton's

EATON'S... CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION... STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

INSURANCE WOMEN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

Business and Professional Women's Club of Montreal. She is also a past chairman of the Committee on Trades, Business and Professions of the Montreal Council of Women, and is now one of the vice-presidents of the council.

Miss Clunas McKibbon, FSA, has moved into an even tougher field. She is a Senior Actuarial Assistant with the London Life Insurance Company. A graduate from Queen's in mathematics and physics, she was a natural for the work. She became a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries in 1950, and is working on mortality and expense research.

Miss Cécile Pelletier, Chief Instructor of Agencies for Industrial Life, has been in the business for more than 30 years. She literally grew up with the company, and her responsibilities during her long period of service have extended to every phase of a life insurance company's operations—an experience of which even very few men can boast.

She was secretary to the general manager of the company at a tender age, and within a very few years she was placed in control of the entire head-office administration,

For the last 13 years, she has devoted most of her time to field problems, and has directed an educational program. In 1939, this involved translating the entire Chartered Life Underwriters course into French, despite the fact that she herself had only learned English a few years before. She is a valued consultant for the company on many problems apart from solely agency problems.

AT LEAST one woman got an opportunity for which she was well prepared when the war sharply reduced the male personnel of life-insurance companies. Miss Margaret E. Bassett, Advertising Manager with North American Life, took over most of the work of the department she now heads while two of the men in it were serving with the Canadian Army. She was appointed head of the department in 1950.

She began in the sales-administration division at the company's head office, so she got first-hand information on salesmen's problems. Then she transferred to the advertising department, and later edited the *Nalad*, the company's house organ.

North American also has a distinguished underwriter in the person of Miss Rita Simard. She got into the business after her father died. In his last working years, she accompanied him as his secretary and chauffeur, covering a vast rural territory in the north of Quebec, with a population of some 200,000 people.

She is the only woman life underwriter in her area of the province. She was the leading saleswoman with her company in 1951, and the only one to rank among the first 50 of the company's 100 leaders.

Women have made such a mark in the industry that almost any company in the business would gladly hire more of them.

LIGHTER SIDE

MODERN AND RENAISSANCE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

RECENTLY an Exhibition of the Scientific Achievements of Leonardo da Vinci was opened in New York. The world of art has claimed Leonardo for 500 years, and over the centuries his prodigious contributions to human knowledge and invention have been a little obscured. The current display, sponsored appropriately enough by International Business Machines, sets out to put the record straight.

Leonardo da Vinci didn't, to be sure, invent a calculating machine, but it was one of the few modern devices he was too busy to anticipate. He did invent a helicopter, a parachute, a spring-driven automobile and a jack to go with it, together with a two-level bridge and highway system. He had worked out the principle of a spinning device long before Arkwright, and of steam propulsion before Watt. A contemporary of William Caxton, he devised his own system of movable type. He also invented the variable speed drive that is basic to modern automobile construction and a hydraulic screw that was the forerunner of the turbine. He was probably the busiest genius that ever lived.

It was the kind of life that was bound to arouse criticism, particularly in the art circles where da Vinci cut such an impressive figure. There must have been many of his colleagues who looked down their fine long Florentine noses at Leonardo, busy with the gears and pulleys he found so endlessly fascinating, while "The Last Supper" went unfinished. Art, they probably reminded him, was long, but time was short, and if he had any respect for his genius and posterity he would stop fooling with roller-bearing mountings and hydraulic screws and get back to his murals.

THERE is little evidence that da Vinci paid much attention to them. He worked on "The Last Supper" in his spare time, and meanwhile there was the absorbing problem of water-power development, and the Duchess d'Este was having trouble with the ventilation in her boudoir. (He presently evolved for her the first air-conditioning unit in history).

He was fascinated by problems of hydraulics and worked out a system which provided the Castle of Milan with running water from a stream 70 feet below. Beyond this, however, he seems to have shown comparatively little interest in domestic invention. Possibly this was because he never married. As a married man he would undoubtedly, under domestic pressure, have invented the safety-pin, the bottle-warmer and the clinical thermometer. The washing-machine, the refrigerator, the vacuum-cleaner, the mixmaster and the disposal unit would have been child's play to Leonardo, all operating on his favorite principle of hydraulics, since electrical power was one of the few fields he never got round to investigating. In the meantime there was plenty of woman-power, which had still to learn to be vocal and demanding.

IT WAS a virile world in which the feminine voice had very little chance of making itself heard. The men of the Renaissance controlled invention, and they wanted devices that would enable them to dig, to build, to move, to cross water, and most of all, to fight. None of this presented any difficulty to Leonardo, who had only to retire to his workshop and drafting-board and come up with the answer. He invented a bulldozer with a crane and loading cages, a weight-lifting machine, and a self-propelled ship with side-paddles. After that he devised a scaling ladder, a machine gun, a military tank, a set of aerial bombs, and a flying machine to be operated by manpower.

It was the golden age of military invention, for war was still a respectable function of society. There were no peace propagandists, and nobody had developed moral scruples about the fate of civilian populations. Civilization itself was hardly threatened—at worst it was just temporarily inconvenienced — and when you won your war you won it fairly and could take the pot. Under these circumstances an inventor of Leonardo da Vinci's day could work away with his models and his missiles as happily and almost as innocently as a boy in the attic with his Meccano set.

Da Vinci diverted his attention after a while to naval warfare and invented a ship with a double hull, so contrived that the craft would be unsinkable even when the enemy had destroyed the outer hull. He then turned his attention to a diver's outfit, with a waterproof mask and intake and exhaust tubes made of bamboo flexibly joined.

He never completed this invention. While it was in its final stages he realized that men working indefinitely under water would be able to damage ships and undo all the ingenuity invested in his double hull. It is exactly as though a nineteenth-century engineer should create an unsinkable dreadnought, then design a submarine, and finally scrap the second enterprise, on the ground that it endangered the first.

It would have been comparatively simple for Leonardo da Vinci, with his ready ingenuity, to invent a device that would have taken care of any enemy divers who attacked the underside of his country's ships. But he didn't bother. It seemed simpler just to leave the design in his note-book, and forget about it.

Relieve the *Pressure Pain* of sore, aching muscles!

● There's a way to relieve the ache and soreness that comes from overexertion—quickly, easily! Doctors generally will tell you that muscular pain and stiffness may be largely caused by pressure. Sensitive nerves are irritated. Local areas become swollen, sore.

For wonderful relief—*fast*—rub Absorbine Jr. on those stiff, aching spots. It actually helps to *counteract* pressure which may be causing your pain. At the same time, it warms and soothes. You start feeling better with a speed that will surprise you.

Get Absorbine Jr. today. Only $1.25 a bottle at all drug counters.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

ABSORBINE JR.

Union Insurance Society of Canton

. . . established for more than a century . . . keeps pace with Canadian enterprise, providing protection and indemnity through sound insurance

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED

FIRE • MARINE EST 1835 GENERAL INSURANCE

TORONTO • MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP:

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

THE BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

BEAVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Also under same management in Canada:

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

IBH

104

Dresses

Coats

Suits

Accessories

ALSO

Uptown ***JAEGER*** Department

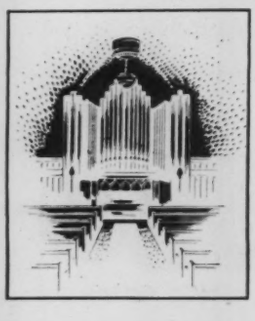
JOAN RIGBY

104 BLOOR STREET WEST

Store: MI. 4969 — Accessory Department: MI. 7636

STORE HOURS:

9 to 5.30 — Daily Including Saturdays



A. W. MILES

Funeral Director

SERVICES ARE HELD UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

CREMATION CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO IF DESIRED

30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST, TORONTO

PR. 2569 PRIVATE PARKING PR. 4213

ARTHRITIS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

being tested at Sunnybrook Hospital (DVA) and the Toronto General Hospital.

Gouty arthritis strikes at men; rheumatoid arthritis is more often a women's disease, usually involving the great toe. It may come on very suddenly overnight and its attacks recur with periods of more or less freedom from pain in between. If allowed to continue, these attacks become more frequent and more extensive bodily damage will result.

Benemid, which was developed in the United States, and which is already on sale in U.S. drugstores, is an almost tasteless, synthetic chemical. It appears to get rid of excessive uric acid which touches off gouty attacks.

Altogether, there are about 90 different reputable treatments for the more than 20 kinds of rheumatic diseases. Among them are the well known gold treatment used in certain specific cases. The disreputable treatments, nostrums, quack remedies, charms, talismans, and amulets are without number.

All these treatments may be to the good for the new arthritic—whose case is not hopeless. How about the unfortunate who went to bed for years, without adequate medical aid, whose joints are fused immobile?

Most important, perhaps, for the arthritic—and for all the disabled—is the move toward rehabilitation. The Toronto General Hospital which has just completed a drive for $14 million for new buildings has included in its blueprints a "rehabilitation building"—the first of its kind in a general hospital in Canada. What does this mean?

Briefly, it means that medical treatment of the future will not stop at curing or relieving a disease. It will go on to do the complete job of seeing the patient back in a job, a useful member of society. After his medical treatment is over (sometimes while it is still going on) he will get special training of muscles, vocational guidance and social help so that when he is ready to tackle a job again he won't be pushed out by the competition from the healthy.

This move toward rehabilitation got its impetus partly from a national conference held in Toronto a year ago and attended by voluntary agency representatives from all provinces—three Ottawa cabinet ministers and Premier Frost of Ontario. The rehabilitation of arthritics alone would save Canada millions, inasmuch as a man on his back in bed for years costs a great deal of money and produces nothing.

In addition, there is the humane aspect of rehabilitation . . . to the arthritic man who has been utterly dependent on others for years, a long rod with a clip on the end of it that enables him to dress himself means undreamed-of independence . . . to the woman a rod with a comb on it—simple to think of, long awaited—means the privilege of doing her own hair.

Both are a boost to morale, a new incentive to fight.

TURCO-PERSIAN

RUG RENOVATING CO.

Gentle, safe cleaning of

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC RUGS

Alterations and Weaving of Damaged Rugs Our Specialty

166 DUCHESS ST. TORONTO

EM. 6-8529-EM. 6-8520

RENOWNED the world over

RYLARD

Marine Spar Varnish

Finest varnish for your boat. Will not bloom or turn white in fresh or salt water; or by the action of gasoline, oils or boiling water. Made in England. Write for literature today.

STURGEONS

DEALERS IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES

Limited
330 Carlaw Ave.
Toronto, Ont.

By Appointment
Gin Distillers to the late King George VI
Booth's Distilleries Limited

BOOTH'S

HOUSE OF LORDS

Finest

DRY GIN

Definitely Superior!

BOOTH'S DISTILLERIES LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND

RB-3R

BABIES DIE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

investigations state that, had thorough examination been made at post-mortem, it would have been evident that the children had not smothered.

In the Borough of Queens, New York, the bodies of 167 babies (all under a year) were examined over a period of years. Each child had been in apparent good health and had been found dead. The doctors who made this study said, "In no case did thorough investigation show accidental mechanical suffocation of a healthy baby as the cause."

When complete examination was made of these babies, they were found to have had bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, mastoid trouble, middle-ear infection, heart disease, tonsillitis, or meningitis. Indeed, in 43 of these children, the simplest examination revealed a fatal disease. None of these conditions was found in 31 babies who had been murdered by smothering. Furthermore, post-mortem examination of 67 other babies who died suddenly (right under the eyes of persons who testified they could not possibly have smothered) proved that acute respiratory disease was usually the cause of death.

DR. W. G. DAVISON, coroner of Birmingham, England, conducted an investigation into the deaths of 318 apparently well babies who died suddenly. Only 38 had actually died of suffocation. The remaining 280 deaths were due to natural causes, principally broncho-pneumonia, often associated with middle-ear disease. Since Birmingham coroners were given greater authority to order such examinations, infant deaths attributed to suffocation have decreased considerably!

A Tulane University physician states that hemorrhage into the membranes of the brain, lungs or other body cavities, and abnormalities not discovered at birth also cause sudden death in infants.

Many babies found dead in this manner do not come up for autopsy at all. Dr. Katherine Bain states in *The Child* that if the physician is reasonably sure there was no foul play, he accepts the story of how the baby was found, and does at most a gross autopsy which shows nothing. Two Boston babies were certified dead of "suffocation" after the fire department had failed to revive them. When their pediatrician insisted on post-mortem examination, both were found to have died of streptococcal infection!

SUDDEN DEATH is more likely to be attributed to suffocation in an area lacking facilities for thorough postmortem examination, or where the coroner knows physician and parents and has confidence in their statements. In Montreal, and doubtless in all Canadian cities with equipment for autopsy by graduate pathologists, "suffocation" is never given as the cause of death unless it has been proved that the child actually died in that manner. It is never put on the death certificate because no other reason can be found. Nor is "cause unknown" ever accepted.

Usually, when a child dies suddenly, the mother is so stunned that she cannot recall that he was ill at all. He may have sniffled a little, but he certainly wasn't *that* ill! If the medical examiner returns to the home when the atmosphere is calmer, the mother may recall that the baby's nose was stuffed up or he cried more than usual, or that some member of the family was ill.

The frequency of these sudden deaths during the winter is explained by the common occurrence of respiratory infections during cold weather. The reason babies under a month rarely die in this manner is because they seldm contract infections at that age. They are still protected by their mother's immunity. This wears off after a few weeks and babies are then very susceptible to infection.

Much space has been given to instructions for putting baby to bed in safety—the firm, pillowless mattress, the elimination of ribbons and tapes, etc. An educational campaign on protecting the baby from other people's germs, the early signs of infection in the young child, and the necessity for dealing immediately with the slightest degree of fever, might be more successful in saving lives.

Be right on top for years...
BP asphalt shingles
crown your home with lasting colourful beauty
For your selection, they offer Canada's finest and widest variety of beautiful shingle colours—both rich solid shades and lovely blends.
Weather-resistant and fire-resistant; they give you lasting top protection, too. If re-roofing, you'll find them ideal since they can be applied right over your old roof. If building a new home, you'll want to make them part of your plans.
Be sure to see samples of B.P. Asphalt Shingles at your Dealer's. Ask him, too, for a free copy of the informative and fully-illustrated booklet "How the Smiths settled a "TOP" problem" in which you'll find the complete range of B.P. Shingles shown in full colour—or write Department S-2 P.O. Box 6063, Montreal; P.O. Box 2876, Winnipeg.
BUILDING PRODUCTS BP LIMITED
Building Products Limited.... makers of famous B.P. Flexible and B.P. Insul-Aid Sidings

"My beautiful work-less floors give me more time to enjoy life!"

"Lots of housework is floor-work," I told my husband when we were planning our new home. "I want less of it."

"Then how about linoleum?" he asked.

"In the kitchen and hallways, of course," I said. "It's so easy to keep clean."

"Why only there?" he asked. "Why not less floor-work throughout the house?"

"Well . . ."

He went on to explain. He had been making enquiries, he said, and found that linoleum is a *basic* flooring like hardwood. Laid over first-grade softwood, it is a permanent floor adaptable to every part of the house. And, more than that, with its variety of colours and patterns, linoleum is a flooring *and* covering combined, needing only scatter rugs where you want them.

"In fact," he said, "linoleum is an ideal base for colour schemes. We can have floors like nobody else, our own ideas in every room in the house."

So that's what we did, and I'm delighted with the result—beauty, economy, more time to enjoy life!

Notice how the restfully textured design of the new Dominion Jaspé Handicr Linoleum brings out the delightful colours and shapes of the modernistic dec Jaspé Handicraft is now available in a variety of harmonious colour combinations form the perfect base for any decorative scheme. Ask your dealer to show you sampl

Get Comparative Prices . . . if you are planning to build or renovate, do as these people did. Ask for comparative prices. They will surprise you. And check over the 65 colours and patterns from which you can select colour combinations and designs which will give you individual floors of lasting beauty and economy of both money and housekeeping time.

Write for FREE booklet showing patterns, colours and floor ideas.

Dominion Jaspé Handicraft Linoleum

BEAUTIFUL • RESILIENT • TIME-TESTED

MARBOLEUM — JASPÉ LINOLEUM — BATTLESHIP (plain)

in tiles and by the yard—products of

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LIMITED • MONTREAL

1952 is our 80th Anniversary